

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia Might Block UN Plan to Widen Sanctions on Libya

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Russia has threatened to use its Security Council veto to block new sanctions that the United States, Britain and France want to impose on Libya for refusing to hand over two citizens accused of blowing up Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988, diplomats say.

Its refusal to surrender the suspects. Russia's objection to the draft resolution is that it would prevent Libya from using its overseas assets to pay off these debts, which amount to more than \$1 billion and are mainly owed for arms.

The strongly worded threat, made in a letter to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that arrived last weekend, surprised and angered administration officials. A total of 270 people died in the explosion over Lockerbie, Scotland and on the ground.

Mr. Christopher is expected to try to find a way of forcing Libya to pay its debts to Moscow out of its current oil revenues instead of by liquidating foreign assets, the officials said.

It is unclear why Russia would challenge the United States, Britain and France after their governments gave President Boris N. Yeltsin their full support in his recent confrontation with a rebellious parliament. But diplomats said he might find it politically necessary to show that he is standing up for Russian interests rather than acceding to the West.

Russian diplomats at the UN have been telling Western colleagues that they believe they can detect the influence of the Russian generals who helped Mr. Yeltsin win his recent struggle.

U.S. and Germany Lead In Export of Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States was the world's largest exporter of combat aircraft and a major land-based weaponry such as tanks, armored vehicles and artillery in 1992, according to data released Wednesday by the United Nations.

Germany led all other nations in exports of missiles and missile launchers, while Russia, France, Britain and China followed both nations in major arms exports, the UN data indicated.

The data represent the UN's first annual depiction of global trade in conventional armaments since the General Assembly agreed in December 1991 to call for voluntary disclosures from all members. Arms control groups had pushed for the disclosures after the 1991 Gulf War against Iraq made it clear that sophisticated weapons were being sold by developed countries in unstable regions.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

Russia Didn't Twist Arms, Aspin Says

TRAVEMUNDE, Germany (AP) — Defense Secretary Les Aspin denied suggestions Thursday that Russian pressure was behind a U.S. proposal to delay NATO membership to Eastern Europe's new democracies.

"It is not that we want to keep this a closed operation," Mr. Aspin said after a two-day meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers. And, he added, "It is not that we are afraid of Russian threats."

The plan offers limited military "partnership" to Russia and other former Warsaw Pact adversaries. Although getting no security guarantees, partners would be expected to take part in joint exercises and peacekeeping missions and eventually benefit from sharing weapons, tactics and communications. Enlisting in the program would be necessary to gain NATO membership, but it would be no guarantee of eventual acceptance.

Mr. Christopher is expected to try to find a way of forcing Libya to pay its debts to Moscow out of its current oil revenues instead of by liquidating foreign assets, the officials said.

It is unclear why Russia would challenge the United States, Britain and France after their governments gave President Boris N. Yeltsin their full support in his recent confrontation with a rebellious parliament. But diplomats said he might find it politically necessary to show that he is standing up for Russian interests rather than acceding to the West.

Russian diplomats at the UN have been telling Western colleagues that they believe they can detect the influence of the Russian generals who helped Mr. Yeltsin win his recent struggle.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.



Striking Air France employees confronting a riot police water cannon on a runway at Orly airport, south of Paris, on Thursday.

Riot Police Fail to Open Paris Airports

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Two European crises — of unemployment and of the airline industry — converged Thursday to produce a third day of chaos and violent clashes at the two major Paris airports and on the roads leading to them.

The disruption, which amounts to the worst social crisis since the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, since he took office in March, is expected to continue over the weekend, a particularly sensitive time because it marks the start of mid-term vacations at many French schools.

An Air France spokesman said the carrier has canceled almost all flights from Charles-de-Gaulle airport in Roissy, north of Paris, on Friday. Most intercontinental flights will take off from other airports, including those at Lille in northern France and Brussels.

Six people were injured as riot police used tear gas and water cannon to disperse Air France employees seeking to occupy the runways at Orly airport, south of Paris, and as frustrated motorists tried to force their way through human barriers of striking workers gathered on the highways leading to Orly and Charles de Gaulle.

Air traffic was severely disrupted at both airports, with Air France canceling diverting many incoming flights to Lille, Brussels and other airports. Amid rising tempers and total disarray, hundreds of passengers abandoned their blocked cars and walked the last mile to the airports.

In Nice, Air France workers struck again Thursday, forcing planes to divert to Toulon.

The state-owned French national carrier, one of several companies that the conservative government has said it would eventually like to privatize, estimates that it has lost more than \$36 million since Tuesday.

"It's simply catastrophic, for the bottom-line and for the image of the airline," said France-Cornet, an Air France spokeswoman.

The violence of the showdown between Air France and its 44,000 employees reflects deep Europe-wide problems. Like other European and U.S. carriers faced by increasingly stiff global competition, Air France has been trying for three years to slash costs and curtail losses that amounted to \$578.6 million in the first half of this year and \$383.9 million in 1992.

But its plans have proved inadequate, and the latest, announced last month, involving the elimination of 4,000 jobs and a reduction in the bonuses paid for night, weekend and holiday shifts, has encountered the frustration and rage of workers confronted by daily media accounts of layoffs and soaring unemployment across Europe.

The clash has presented Mr. Balladur with a crisis that his aides say he has long feared as unemployment has climbed steadily to 11.7 percent, or 3.2 million people, an increase of more than 10 percent over the last year.

On the one hand, the prime minister, who enjoys considerable popularity, is concerned that he not tarnish his image by igniting a wave of strikes and possible violence through the blunt use of force against the Air France employees.

On the other, he is aware that Air France's costs remain about 40 percent higher than those of privately held British Airways, which was the only European carrier to make a substantial profit last year, and that radical action must be taken if Air France is ever to appeal to private investors.

Intervening in the conflict for the first time, Mr. Balladur sought a patriotic tone. He appealed to the strikers to "think of our country" and remember that they work for a "great company that bears the colors of France."

At the same time, he expressed support for the plan by the Air France chairman, Bernard Attali, to cut costs. Up to now, however, the prime minister's response has struck many observers, and particularly foreign airlines affected by the dispute, as indecisive.

Israel Aerospace Workers Close Airport for 3 Hours

By Associated Press

BEN-GURION AIRPORT, Israel — Israel's main airport closed for three hours Thursday after an estimated 5,000 striking aerospace workers flooded the runways.

Outgoing flights were halted when the strikers dispersed after the police threatened to use force to break up the protest. The strikers, from Israeli Aircraft Industries, a government-owned company, are demanding job security.

The first flight to take off was carrying the U.S. coordinator of the Mideast peace talk, Dennis Ross, to Syria.

Israel Aerospace Workers Close Airport for 3 Hours

By Associated Press

BEN-GURION AIRPORT, Israel — Israel's main airport closed for three hours Thursday after an estimated 5,000 striking aerospace workers flooded the runways.

Outgoing flights were halted when the strikers dispersed after the police threatened to use force to break up the protest. The strikers, from Israeli Aircraft Industries, a government-owned company, are demanding job security.

The first flight to take off was carrying the U.S. coordinator of the Mideast peace talk, Dennis Ross, to Syria.

Israel Aerospace Workers Close Airport for 3 Hours

By Associated Press

BEN-GURION AIRPORT, Israel — Israel's main airport closed for three hours Thursday after an estimated 5,000 striking aerospace workers flooded the runways.

Outgoing flights were halted when the strikers dispersed after the police threatened to use force to break up the protest. The strikers, from Israeli Aircraft Industries, a government-owned company, are demanding job security.

The first flight to take off was carrying the U.S. coordinator of the Mideast peace talk, Dennis Ross, to Syria.

Vote Boycott Threatened In Serbia

By Reuters

BELGRADE — Serbian opposition parties threatened Thursday to boycott early elections that President Slobodan Milosevic has called in an attempt to quiet his radical opponents and tighten his grip on power.

In central Bosnia, Croatian forces began an assault on Muslim positions in the town of Gorzji Vakuf on Thursday, and a British UN base on the edge of the disputed town was partly evacuated, a United Nations official said.

Mr. Milosevic dismissed parliament on Wednesday to pave off a major political defeat. Speaking on Serbian television, he cited parliamentary obstruction as the reason for his decision.

Mr. Milosevic effectively cut short two weeks of seething criticism in a debate that threatened to topple his government. The elections will be held Dec. 19, three years ahead of schedule.

A Socialist majority in the next parliament would give Mr. Milosevic a free hand in dealing with international and domestic efforts to restore peace in the Balkans, analysts said.

"Now that Milosevic is facing a crucial stage in negotiations on Bosnia and Croatia, he must ensure a firm majority in the parliament in back any decision he may make," a Belgrade political analyst said.

Opposition parties said elections could not be fair because Mr. Milosevic had retained firm control of Serbian state television, the only influential media left. Hyperinflation has forced most people to stop buying newspapers.

"This decision by President Milosevic is a totalitarian move," said Vuk Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement. "He wants to re-establish one-party rule."

Dresden, Hoping to Tame Neo-Nazis, Sends Them to Israel

By Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — A group of German neo-Nazis is touring Israel as part of an experiment by Dresden's city hall to try to temper their extreme views on Jews, newspapers reported Thursday.

The more than 20 youths visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial to the 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

According to the Jerusalem Post, the 10-day "educational" trip was arranged by Dresden's official in charge of foreign relations, Maria Schieferder-Adolph, who called "some real tough guys" through contacts with a rightist party.

She hopes the experience of meeting Jews will moderate their attitudes. The tourists include Frank Kaden, described as the self-styled gauleiter of Saxonia. He runs the Viking Youth organization, which trains with weapons in the tradition of Hitler's Waffen SS and is officially classified as "extremely dangerous."

Dresden, Hoping to Tame Neo-Nazis, Sends Them to Israel

By Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — A group of German neo-Nazis is touring Israel as part of an experiment by Dresden's city hall to try to temper their extreme views on Jews, newspapers reported Thursday.

The more than 20 youths visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial to the 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

According to the Jerusalem Post, the 10-day "educational" trip was arranged by Dresden's official in charge of foreign relations, Maria Schieferder-Adolph, who called "some real tough guys" through contacts with a rightist party.

She hopes the experience of meeting Jews will moderate their attitudes. The tourists include Frank Kaden, described as the self-styled gauleiter of Saxonia. He runs the Viking Youth organization, which trains with weapons in the tradition of Hitler's Waffen SS and is officially classified as "extremely dangerous."

Dresden, Hoping to Tame Neo-Nazis, Sends Them to Israel

By Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — A group of German neo-Nazis is touring Israel as part of an experiment by Dresden's city hall to try to temper their extreme views on Jews, newspapers reported Thursday.

The more than 20 youths visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial to the 6 million Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

According to the Jerusalem Post, the 10-day "educational" trip was arranged by Dresden's official in charge of foreign relations, Maria Schieferder-Adolph, who called "some real tough guys" through contacts with a rightist party.

She hopes the experience of meeting Jews will moderate their attitudes. The tourists include Frank Kaden, described as the self-styled gauleiter of Saxonia. He runs the Viking Youth organization, which trains with weapons in the tradition of Hitler's Waffen SS and is officially classified as "extremely dangerous."

U.S. and Germany Lead In Export of Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The United States was the world's largest exporter of combat aircraft and a major land-based weaponry such as tanks, armored vehicles and artillery in 1992, according to data released Wednesday by the United Nations.

Germany led all other nations in exports of missiles and missile launchers, while Russia, France, Britain and China followed both nations in major arms exports, the UN data indicated.

The data represent the UN's first annual depiction of global trade in conventional armaments since the General Assembly agreed in December 1991 to call for voluntary disclosures from all members. Arms control groups had pushed for the disclosures after the 1991 Gulf War against Iraq made it clear that sophisticated weapons were being sold by developed countries in unstable regions.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

The UN won cooperation from the world's top 15 arms-exporting countries. Sixty-four other nations reported, but a handful of major arms buyers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Thailand and Syria declined to participate. Some reports are confusing because tallies do not match.

The U.S. declaration shows that two historical antagonists — Greece and Turkey — were the principal buyers of U.S. tanks, roughly dividing a total of 1,069. More than 660 U.S. armored vehicles went to Saudi Arabia, Greece, Turkey and Bahrain, in that order, while 113 U.S. combat aircraft were sold to Israel, Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A braking mechanism on Boeing 737 jets should be inspected immediately to make sure it is operating properly, U.S. safety officials said. The National Transportation Safety Board has said the Federal Aviation Administration should order the onetime inspection because of an incident March 24 involving a 737 operated by USAir. Before takeoff it was discovered that a brake cable had slipped from a pulley in the main landing gear well.

Pointing to a color portrait of the Führer on the walls of his drab two-room apartment, he said, "Hitler was the best politician Germany has produced in this century."

"They only emphasize the bad things that happened under him," he lamented. "For instance, what was done with the Jews. They say they were gassed, but I have my doubts. People were undoubtedly killed — everybody knows that. That there aren't so many Jews in Germany today is a good thing. I think."

As surely as school starts again each autumn, the French practice of *binage*, or hazing of college freshmen, comes in for condemnation. Making young people stand nearly naked in the cold or crawl through mud is cruel, demeaning and humiliating, critics say. A proposed bill would ban these rites.

What is different this year is that graduates of one school often accused of such abuse, the Arts et Métiers engineering college, have

that he did indeed know Felix K., but that he had had nothing to do with the arson attack to which the Turks were killed.

As for the deaths of the five Turks, Mr. Koch said: "I'm outraged. Such things are not part of our plan at all. It was a mistake." Mr. Koch said he came by his views because his father had been a medic in Hitler's Waffen SS, the Nazi party's combat arm.

"I am a National Socialist," Mr. Koch says. "The party should be re-established."

Behind the tarantulas who featured in James Bond and Indiana Jones movies, has died at London Zoo, aged 22. The cause of death was not announced.

The zoo said that "her star quality and docile, friendly and outgoing character made her a natural ambassador for the zoo." She had been used in the treatment of arachnophobia; people were encouraged to handle her fuzzy 45-gram frame to help overcome their fear of spiders.

There are no known surviving progeny. Brian Knowlton

Harry's Bar
The original
Just tell the taxi driver,
"Sanik roo doe noo"
5, rue Daumesnil (Opéra)
Tel.: (1) 42.81.71.14

To subscribe in France
just call, toll free,
05 437 437

سكوا من الأصل

STATESIDE / PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★



Mr. Bush showing off the George Catlett Marshall Medal.

Army Hails the Former Commander in Chief

WASHINGTON — They were glad to see him. A big gathering of army brass and arms merchants greeted former President George Bush with thunderous applause as he received the Association of the United States Army's highest award, the George Catlett Marshall Medal for "selfless and outstanding service" to the country.

In a speech accepting the award Wednesday, the former commander in chief did not address himself directly to the thorny foreign policy issues confronting his successor. The closest he came to the touchy topic of President Bill Clinton's relationship with the military was to tell a receptive audience that the way to win the George Catlett Marshall Medal was, "You let the army that you count on get the job done."

Mr. Bush added that during his presidency he "vowed that I would never send an American soldier into combat with one hand tied behind that soldier's back."

"We did the politics and you superbly did the fighting," he said. Mr. Bush, who in the waning days of his presidency sent the first U.S. troops to Somalia, said of that deployment: "Every kid in that original mission felt that he or she was doing the Lord's work. They were saving those starving children and they did it superbly." He said nothing about the mission's current uncertain status and did not mention Haiti.

His most overtly political statements were pluses for the North American Free Trade Agreement, America should not succumb to "demagoguery" and "small-minded prejudice," he said.

Mr. Bush's speech was a rambling one that included memories of his presidency and musings on his own life.

"I don't miss Washington," he said. "I don't miss the politics. I damn sure don't miss the press."

"It's wonderful to be liberated at last." (WFP)

Delay Seen in Rostenkowski Investigation

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors have delayed a decision on whether to seek indictments against Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, to allow time to examine unspecified new allegations, sources close to the investigation said.

A decision on indictments had been considered likely this month. The term of a federal grand jury that has investigated Mr. Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, for two years expires at the end of October.

It was unclear whether the grand jury's term would be extended so the 23-member panel could hear further testimony. The scheduled appearance Thursday of at least one witness was canceled. If the grand jury's term is not extended a second time, a new one could be impaneled and given a review of past testimony and access to transcripts.

The sources would not specify the new allegations about Mr. Rostenkowski but did say they concerned actions here and in his Chicago district.

The grand jury's investigation initially focused on financial irregularities by employees of the House Post Office. In the spring of last year, the focus shifted to charges of unlawful exchanges of official expense vouchers for postage stamps and cash by Mr. Rostenkowski and two Pennsylvania Democrats, Representative Austin J. Murphy and former Representative Joe Kolter.

The former House postmaster, Robert V. Rota, has pleaded guilty to misdemeanors and alleged in court papers that he made available \$21,000 to Mr. Rostenkowski under the guise of official postage purchases. (WFP)

Time for a National 'No-Special-Day' Month

WASHINGTON — In the previous Congress, bills setting aside special commemorative days, weeks, months, years and even decades accounted for one-fourth of all public laws enacted. Examples: National Tap Dance Day and Decade of the Brain.

Representative Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, said that represented hundreds of hours of wasted time. He wants the special days booted off the congressional calendar and turned over to an independent commission.

"A congressional agenda filled with these designations is a distraction which competes for floor time with legislation dealing with critical national problems," Mr. McCurdy said. "Commemorative legislation symbolizes institutional decline and Congress's unwillingness to deal with complicated problems. The time for such boosterism has passed." (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, on the chances of reforming the way Congress does business: "The system is the way it is because it creates a lot of chiefs and few Indians. And everybody wants to be a chief." (WFP)

Compromise Leaves Clinton's Authority Undiminished

WASHINGTON — In a triumph for President Bill Clinton, the Senate voted overwhelmingly Thursday to safeguard his ability as commander in chief to send troops to Haiti if needed.

After defeating a Republican attempt to tie the president's hands, the Senate endorsed a compromise resolution that asked Mr. Clinton to seek approval from lawmakers before committing American ground forces, but did not require him to do so.

An issue was the president's constitutional prerogative to dispose of military forces, a power that has been challenged throughout U.S. history.

The compromise was worked out over three days between the White House and the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, as the administration fended off yet another challenge to its foreign policy-making.

Senators first voted, 81 to 19, to reject a provision by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. He launched a scathing attack again Thursday on the de-

posed Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, whose return to power under international guarantees has been blocked by Haitian military and police leaders.

During debate Wednesday, Mr. Helms branded Father Aristide a "psychopath." The senator accused him of inciting mob violence, abusing human rights and maintaining ties to President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

After rejecting Mr. Helms's resolution, the Senate then voted, 98 to 2, to enact the nonbinding provision that Mr. Clinton should seek approval from lawmakers before sending troops to Haiti. Senators Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, cast the dissenting votes.

Mr. Helms proposed stripping Mr. Clinton of the right to commit troops unless their presence was needed to evacuate Americans, or unless Congress provided specific approval.

The series of votes climaxed a remarkable stretch in which Mr. Clinton was

forced to negotiate with Democratic and Republican critics of his policies in Somalia, Bosnia and Haiti.

"This is a precedent-setting vote," said the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, in urging rejection of the Helms proposal.

"There has never been enacted into law a funding prohibition on the deployment of U.S. forces to a particular geographic area overseas," he said.

The White House welcomed the agreement with Mr. Dole. "The president was not willing to concede any of his authority," said Dee Dee Myers, Mr. Clinton's press secretary. "He drew the line."

She said the president was "very pleased," adding: "He made it clear that he would not tolerate any attempt to tie his hands, effect his ability as commander in chief."

The compromise resolution, sponsored by Mr. Dole and Mr. Mitchell, expresses the opinion of Congress but has no legal authority.

A week after backing Mr. Clinton on Somalia, Mr. Dole had threatened a mea-

Kidnapping Raises Tensions in Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Diplomats worked Thursday to set up a meeting between Haiti's military leader, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, and his embattled prime minister, Robert Malval, while the kidnapping of a pro-democracy politician created new uneasiness.

Dante Caputo, the chief United Nations diplomat in Haiti, said General Cédras had proposed to meet Mr. Malval, a supporter of the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Mr. Caputo expressed optimism that a political compromise could be worked out.

An independent radio station said that Samuel Milord, a deputy in the lower house of parliament and a supporter of Father Aristide's, had been kidnapped from his home on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince late Wednesday night.

Although details were scant and the identities of the kidnappers unknown, the incident ignited speculation that pro-military forces were behind it.

General Cédras has refused to step down in accordance with a UN-backed peace plan, insisting that Father Aristide's government must first guarantee broad amnesty for all political crimes. Under the plan, Father Aristide, who is in exile in Washington, is to return to power at the end of the month.

U.S. and UN diplomats want Father Aristide's government to broaden cabinet membership to include figures from Haiti's wealthy elite, a group that welcomed the coup that overthrew Father Aristide in 1991.

Mr. Malval reiterated Thursday that his government was not opposed to broader representation in the cabinet.

Members of Mr. Milord's family



U.S. Marines aboard a ship at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba carrying supplies. The troops are on standby if needed in Haiti.

A Hoped-For Ally Turns Foe

Business Lobby Finds Clinton Health Plan Too Costly

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leading business group that the White House had hoped to recruit as a major backer of its health care plan has criticized many elements of the proposal, saying it was far too ambitious and costly.

President Bill Clinton had been hoping that the group, the National Association of Manufacturers, which represents 12,000 companies, would help persuade the business world that his proposal was good for American corporations. Mr. Clinton contends that the proposal would produce a windfall for some large companies and would help them control health costs.

Mr. Clinton's effort to overhaul the health care system has strong support among companies that already provide coverage to their employees because it would eliminate the competitive advantage enjoyed by companies that do not provide such insurance. Among the companies that belong to the manufacturers' association, more than 95 percent already provide coverage.

But as other details of the plan emerge, the business groups are finding things they dislike. The manufacturers' complaints reflect in part their effort to establish a bargaining position without alienating the administration. But the manufacturers' statement Wednesday also illustrates a trend that troubles the White House: Even the most ardent supporters of the president's aims have been expressing reservations about specific elements of his proposal.

Businesses, like doctors and consumers, are much more likely to agree with Mr. Clinton's diagnosis of the problem than with his prescription for a remedy.

"Though there are many positive elements in the president's health care reform plan, it is too ambitious and must be dramatically scaled back," said Jerry J.

Senators Assail Drug Policy as Vague

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's new anti-drug policies have come under withering attack from the Senate Judiciary Committee, with key members warning the White House drug policy director that his office may be scrapped if it is not given more staff and authority quickly.

The committee's reaction was an indication that President Bill Clinton may be politically vulnerable on the drug-control issue.

Bipartisan criticism came as the drug policy director, Lee P. Brown, presented the panel with an interim anti-drug strategy that he said marked a "new way of looking at America's substance abuse problem" by giving more emphasis to treatment and prevention programs.

The strategy shifts the emphasis from casual drug users to hard-core abusers, requiring substantial increases in treatment programs, and from attempts to interdict drugs headed for the United States to supporting international programs in source and processing countries.

The hostile reception indicates that the administration misjudged the level of interest that remains in countering illicit drugs, concluding that it needed to submit only a broad outline that was devoid of specifics.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, the committee's ranking Republican, was the harshest of the members, contending that the strategy was "a political document so general as to be unhelpful and useful only to give the appearance of taking this issue as seriously as it should be."

Looking at Mr. Brown, Mr. Hatch said: "I commiserate with

you." He noted that the White House had "slashed the drug czar's office to the bone—from 146 positions to 25" and that the administration had agreed to a \$231 million cut in financing for drug treatment and education. "You're hamstringing by an administration that doesn't give a damn," Mr. Hatch said.

Mr. Brown responded that about \$40 million of the cut for drug treatment had been restored, but he did not deal with Mr. Hatch's contention that the administration had gone along with the cuts.

The committee chairman, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, initially praised the plan for focusing on the problems of hard-core drug addiction. But after Mr. Brown left, Mr. Biden said: "At a minimum, this administration has not paid enough attention to this problem. At a maximum, it is evidence of a continuation of a Bush strategy, which is, 'If I don't talk about it, it might go away.'"

Those comments Wednesday reflected what Senate aides say has been a growing perception on Capitol Hill that President Clinton may soon become politically vulnerable on the drug issue. The new strategy was designed in part to address that, warning that the United States was "still in the midst of a drug epidemic" and promising stepped-up efforts for both law enforcement and treatment programs for addicts.

But Mr. Brown aides were rebuffed in recent weeks when they sought to persuade the White House to have Mr. Clinton make a major public announcement of the strategy, according to administration sources.

Although Mr. Clinton has designated Mr. Brown a member of his cabinet, committee members expressed doubts he has sufficient authority. Mr. Biden noted that the drug office's five-year statutory authority is about to run out. If the administration does not provide more staff members and powers, he said, "I predict to you you'll have rough sledding up here in terms of reauthorization. Let the word go forth, they better give you some teeth and some money." (WFP, LAT)

Away From Politics

- A Phoenix, Arizona, burglar died inside a locked house after he cut his wrist on a pane of glass while smashing windows to break into the home, the police said. The body of Frank Graham, 31, was found by a neighbor checking on the unoccupied home.
- A new carnivorous dinosaur has been tentatively identified by paleontologists from the Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado near the Utah border. The headless but otherwise intact fossil, discovered in 1990, is believed to have roamed the Earth 150 million years ago.
- A hoodlumper who promised to repay \$773,000 she was accused of embezzling got a new job and stole \$391,155 from her new employer to do so, a prosecutor says. Cheryl L. Walsh, 32, of Franklin, Massachusetts, was charged with two counts of bank fraud. She faces 60 years in prison and \$2 million in fines if convicted.
- The routine practice of giving aspirin to healthy pregnant women as a way of preventing high blood pressure provides little benefit, according to a study by Dr. Baha M. Sibai of the University of Tennessee and colleagues from nine other institutions. High blood pressure is a serious complication of pregnancy. The results of the study, based on 3,135 pregnant women, were published in the New England Journal of Medicine.
- A man who said the sleeping pill Halcion drove him to kill his wife has been found not guilty of first-degree murder by reason of insanity in Pontiac, Michigan. John Cautley admitted donning a mask and shooting his wife, Kathleen, in 1988 but said the drug had driven him to it. He was convicted in 1990. The Michigan Court of Appeals ordered a new trial in 1992, saying the jury should have been instructed to consider the effects of Halcion in its deliberations.
- The University of Chicago has inaugurated its 11th president, Hugo F. Sonnenschein, an economist and a former provost of Princeton University and also former flunked out of college as an 18-year-old.
- Twenty schools in New York that focus on Hasidic religious studies will no longer receive U.S. grants because of widespread fraud in their grant applications. U.S. officials said the schools, in Brooklyn, Queens and Monsey in Rockland County, would be disqualified from receiving aid through the Pell grant program. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express™ can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or WorldTraveler FÖNCARD™. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

American Samoa 633-8000	Canada 1-800-877-8000	Guatemala 195	Korea 0039-23	Puerto Rico 196	Taiwan 0080-44-0877
Antigua #0	Chile 009-0377	Honduras 001-800-4212000	Kuwait 800-777	Philippines (not incl.) 802-611	Thailand 001-994-13-97
Argentina 001-800-777-1111	China 104-13	Hong Kong 800-877	Liechtenstein 155-777	Philippines (incl.) 802-611	Trinidad & Tobago 23
Australia 008-551-30	Colombia-English 980-13-0010	△ Hong Kong 011	Luxembourg 0080-0115	Poland 0080-480-0115	Turkey 99800-1-4477
Austria 004-881-877	Colombia-Spanish 980-13-0110	+ Hong Kong 008-800-01-877	Portugal (800)-121	Portugal (800)-121	+ United Arab Emirates 800-131
+ Austria 022-903-014	+ Costa Rica 163	+ India 009-137	+ Puerto Rico 1-800-877-8000	+ Puerto Rico 1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom 0800-39-0877
Bahamas 1-800-389-2111	△ Cyprus 080-900-01	Indonesia 00-901-15	Romania 01-800-8877	Romania 01-800-8877	△ United Kingdom 6500-800-900
+ Barbados 1-800-877-3099	+ Denmark 8008-0877	+ Ireland 1-800-55-2001	+ Russia 8-095-155-6333	+ Russia 8-095-155-6333	U.S.A. 1-800-877-2000
+ Belgium 078-81-9894	△ Dominican Republic 1-800-752-7877	+ Israel 172-877	+ San Marino 172-877	+ San Marino 172-877	+ U.S. Virgin Islands 1-800-877-8000
Belize (Hotel) 556	Ecuador 171	+ Italy 172-877	New Zealand 000-4999	+ Singapore 8000-177-77	Uruguay 000-17
Belize (PTT pay phone) #4	+ El Salvador 191	+ Japan 0039-131	Nicaragua 02-166	+ South Africa 8000-177-77	+ Vatican City 172-1877
+ Bermuda 1-800-623-0877	+ Finland 9808-1-0284	+ Japan 0066-6-55-877	Nicaragua 02-166	+ South Africa 8000-99-0001	Venezuela-English 800-1111-0
Bolivia 0800-3333	+ France 19-0087	+ Kenya 0800-12	+ Norway 059-12-877	+ Spain 900-99-0013	Venezuela-Spanish 800-1111-1
Brazil 000-3016	+ Germany 0130-0013	+ Korea 550-2155	Panama 115	+ Sweden 020-799-011	
△ British Virgin Isl. 1-800-877-8000	+ Greece 008-801-471	+ Korea 550-PONE	+ Paraguay 008-12-800	+ Switzerland 055-9777	
Cambodia (Phone Peak) 80-01-01					

Current restrictions apply when calling to country calling is available. Listing subject to change. For current numbers, customer service or additional numbers call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in at 1-800-877-4949 while in the U.S. 800 denotes country calling availability. *FÖNCARD calling only the Global Call 801 number 1-800-877-4949. *Other toll-free numbers apply. *Public phones may require coin or card. *Available in most phones. *Available from payphones. *Economic portion may require special code. Call local operator for assistance. *FÖNCARD calling Collect calls U.S. international only. *In some areas, ask the local operator to connect you to the Sprint Operator. *Pay pay phones, push and button, was for tone, then dial 02. *Available from dedicated phones. *Available from payphones only. *Local/long distance charges may apply.

In Somalia, Rangers Leave Ennui To Others

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — No one has bothered to take down his photograph, so General Mohamed Farrah Aidid still gazes from the walls of some American command posts. At Task Force Raven, the headquarters for U.S. Army helicopters, the faction leader's forehead is marked with a precise X.

But the 750 army Rangers who hunted General Aidid and failed to begin leaving Thursday, and the abandonment of the chase has given way to a sense of ennui.

As armored reinforcements begin to pour into Somalia, officers say their most important battle will now be for training grounds outside the capital so soldiers can keep busy until they depart.

"I'm more concerned about my guys dying of boredom than dying of a bullet," said Lieutenant Pat Tracy, the commander of the army platoon of tanks that was rushed here two weeks ago after a battle that left 18 American soldiers dead and forced President Bill Clinton and Congress to reconsider the U.S. military mission.

Lieutenant Tracy, 23, said he recognized what he and his men might be in for shortly after they arrived in Somalia on Oct. 7 and found that few others at his base were dressed in the full battle uniforms that his unit is ordered to wear at all times.

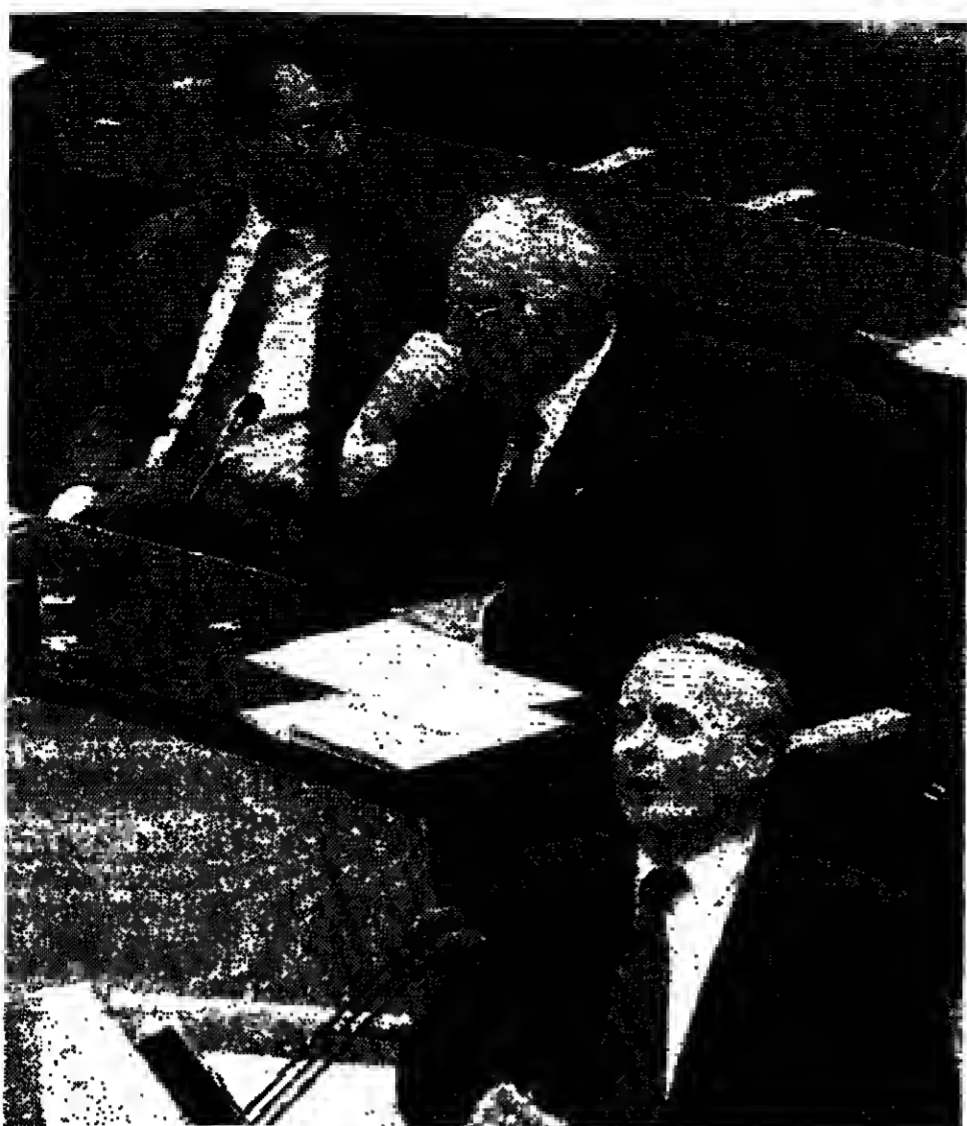
"It was kind of anticlimactic," he said, to see military policemen in shorts and sandals.

Lieutenant Colonel Bob Clark, the commander of an armored battalion, said that a team was looking for an unpopulated site south of Mogadishu to stage maneuvers.

"As the task force commander, I certainly don't want to be here without being able to train," he said.

But other officers said a first training exercise by Lieutenant Tracy's tank company ran into difficulties when the new arrivals failed to recognize a traditional Somali fence.

Believing it was nothing more than shrubbery, the tanks rumbled over the barrier, leaving livestock to roam free and infuriating villagers, the officers said. They said the platoon had now been confined to its compound until a more suitable range could be found.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, center, and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, left, listening to Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the state of Saarland, during a debate in Bonn on the economy.

GERMANY: Kohl Lashes Out at His Countrymen

Continued from Page 1

1987 and 1992, while in Japan they increased from 17,408 to 23,082," he said.

Microelectronic patent disputes in the United States nearly doubled in the same period, he said. Developments in mainframe computers, office equipment and laser technology show similar trends, he added.

"Our competitors are undertaking stronger efforts to increase their own performance and competitiveness," he warned, saying President Clinton had begun a U.S. "export offensive" in Asia and in Central and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kohl said that Germany was in danger of losing investment because of high labor costs, overregulation and a lessened enthusiasm among Germans to work.

rise between 4 percent and 11 percent.

He previously has criticized Germans for spending more time in school and retiring earlier than the workers of other countries.

"It seems like there is still nothing more important than thinking about how we can expand our recreation time," Mr. Kohl told lawmakers Thursday. "If we want to secure Germany's future, we cannot organize our country like one big recreation park."

Mr. Kohl rejected the notion that Germany's structural problems were linked to German reunification. "We are now confronted with deficiencies which already existed in West Germany," he said.

He also rejected the need for more spending programs to remedy these deficiencies. "A rethink is more important than reallocating money," he said.

At the same time, he said that Germany still enjoyed many strengths as a place to do business. Mr. Kohl also praised Germany's educational system and its low level of working days lost to strike action. "The social partnership is one of the pillars of our society and should remain so," he said.

Mr. Kohl said he hoped the government's new proposals for the labor market would be passed soon by parliament. The proposed legislation should enable employers to introduce more flexible working times, he said. He called on employers and workers' representatives to develop "new work models and if possible introduce them in 1994 to give the economy an additional boost."

"The key question is how to create new, competitive jobs," Mr. Kohl said.

He voiced concern about the lack of apprentices for industry, noting that there were currently only 1.6 million apprentices while there were more than 1.8 million students at the universities. Calling this an "unhealthy ratio," he said that the periods of study were too long in Germany and graduates entered business life "much too late" in comparison with Germany's international competitors.

He said that the government's package of legislation aimed at improving Germany's attractiveness to investors would reduce taxes on corporate earnings to much lower levels. (AP, Bloomberg)

COMPETE: U.S. Remains the Leader in Productivity

Continued from Page 1

to do with how goods are produced than with the skill of workers or the quality of technology.

"If the United States is lagging behind Japan in certain manufacturing industries, it doesn't appear to be because of the failure of our schools or technology," said Martin Neil Baily, a University of Maryland professor who helped direct the study. "We haven't put enough effort into organizing the workplace and designing products so that they are easy to manufacture."

He added: "If you scratch anybody in the administration they'd

say technology, they'd say worker skills and they'd say lack of investment. Generally, we find those are not the main reasons why the United States lags behind in some industries."

The study challenges the view of some influential economists, including Lester Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Laura D'Andrea Tyson, leader of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, who have argued that American manufacturing has been overtaken by Germany and Japan.

The study also suggests that losing leadership in a particular set of industries does not preclude world-class economic performance or, for that matter, high living standards.

"There's a lot of conventional wisdom swirling around here that's turning out, by and large, just to be wrong," said Bill Lewis, director of the McKinsey Institute, an assistant secretary of energy under President Jimmy Carter.

The advice in the report boils down this way: Do what the United States — as opposed to Europe and Japan — already has been doing. That is, where you're the laggard, open your borders, not just to imports, but to transplants. Where you are the leader, set up shop in the countries of the laggards.

"You can make theoretical arguments about managed trade, but the evidence that we found — for the first time — is that the more open you are, the more productive you become," said Mr. Lewis. "On the U.S. side, the proof is the renaissance of the U.S. auto industry."

Mr. Baily said: "We proved that kind of competition pushes managers to select the most productive methods."

In terms of industry specifics, the report shows that America is by no means the most efficient producer of all products: Japan's output per hour is 15 percent to nearly 50 percent higher than America's in cars, car parts, metalworking, consumer electronics and, most notably, steel.

Germany is not only behind the United States in most of these in-

dustries but stands even further behind Japan. In terms of average overall productivity, however, Japan and Germany are about equal.

But Germany and Japan lag so far behind in some industries — packaged food in Japan, beer and cars in Germany — that, measured in dollars of comparable purchasing power, the average Japanese or German factory worker produces just \$8 worth of goods in the time it takes an American worker to churn out \$10. The comparisons are based on case studies of nine industries that account for about one-fifth of United States manufacturing.

In Japan, for example, a worker in the highly protected and fragmented food processing industry — which employs more workers than the car, computer, electronics and machine tool industries combined — produces \$39 worth of food every hour, compared with \$119 in the United States.

"If the United States is lagging behind Japan in certain manufacturing industries, it doesn't appear to be because of the failure of our schools or technology," Mr. Baily said. "We haven't put enough effort into organizing the workplace and designing products so that they are easy to manufacture."

The study suggests that lack of technology is less important than some say. Brewers in Germany, for example, are far less productive than Japanese or American beer manufacturers. But the reason is not that the Germans lack leading-edge technology: The more efficient American and Japanese brewers use machinery imported from Germany.

Or automobiles: General Motors poured billions into robots and other technology while Toyota and other Japanese manufacturers chewed such an approach and concentrated on how they organized the work force.

"Our view," Mr. Baily said, "is that the evidence, particularly from Germany, which hasn't allowed that kind of competition, suggests that you should let the winners and losers emerge."

President Is Killed In Burundi Overthrow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Belgian radio reported that the president of Burundi, Melchior Ndadaye, was killed along with other cabinet ministers during a coup Thursday.

Belgian Radio reported: "Not just Ndadaye, but also the prime minister of Burundi has been executed and a few ministers." It did not give a source for its report.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry could not confirm that Mr. Ndadaye or other members of his cabinet had been killed by paratroopers, who ended a short experiment with democracy in the country.

Belgian Radio said the coup was probably the work of a group of young army officers. It said some fighting had been reported between the army and local police.

Officials in neighboring Rwanda said the coup had been led by the army chief of staff, Colonel Jean Bikomagu, and the former president, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who was overthrown in 1987 by another former president, Pierre Buyoya.

Mr. Buyoya ruled the country until Mr. Ndadaye defeated him in Burundi's first multiparty election four months ago.

The Belgian co-operation and development minister, Erik Deruyck, described the situation in Burundi as "confused and very serious."

The Burundi Embassy in Rwanda said the two coup leaders and most of the army belonged to the minority Tutsi tribe, while Mr. Ndadaye belonged to the majority Hutus.

Communications to Burundi were cut, and it could not be determined whether there had been casualties when the army stormed the national palace in Bujumbura before dawn.

(Reuters, AP)

RATES: German Cuts

Continued from Page 1

percent, down from 6.67 percent in its previous issue Wednesday.

The Bundesbank last cut its main interest rates Sept. 9, when the discount and Lombard rates similarly were trimmed by a half a point each.

The timing of the Bundesbank's move was considered significant because it had been no pressure from financial markets to reduce rates. The Bundesbank has often waited for prevailing rates in the money markets to pressure the discount rate downward.

"The cut in leading rates will now provoke a cut in market rates, rather than vice versa," Mr. Prerdargast said. "People will now look at this as the mark of Mr. Tietmeyer."

Mr. Tietmeyer seemed to confirm that analysis as a hastily called news conference in Frankfurt where he said, "We are looking where we are going and not looking ourselves behind."

He said that the Deutsche mark had risen an average of 3.6 percent against other major currencies since the end of July, when an exchange-rate crisis led to major changes in the mechanisms governing European currencies.

A stronger currency has the same monetary effect as an increase in interest rates because it makes imports less expensive and so holds down inflation.

Inflation, which is the Bundesbank's arch-enemy, is also headed lower in Germany, Mr. Tietmeyer said. Although an annual inflation rate of around 4 percent was "still too high," producer prices, wages, construction costs and government spending were all falling, he said.

Though it did not say so directly, the Bundesbank hoped its move would also grease the wheels of the German economy. "We don't see any clear signs of a quick recovery," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

Klaus Fritschy, chief economist at Dresdner Bank AG, said the German had already hit the bottom of its recession but was recovering "so gradually it doesn't deserve the same recovery, and in any case too slowly to put all the unemployed back to work."

SECRET: Singapore Pushes Case

Continued from Page 1

limits of the cabinet under Mr. Goh, who recently succeeded him.

"Despite later government disclaimers of any connection between the two issues, Lee's remarks left the impression that one purpose of the raid was to discourage critical commentary by the press," the State Department report concluded.

Singapore is a former British colony. Like Britain's Official Secrets Act or the United States Espionage Act, Singapore's law is so widely drawn that it allows the government to define almost any piece of unclassified official information as secret.

The attorney general said in court on Thursday that communicating any classified information

"unintentionally, recklessly or in any other way" constituted a crime. The defendants have said they did not intentionally violate the law.

Chelva Rajah, a lawyer for Mr. Shanmugaratnam, the government economist, said that the prosecution's case was "a novel concept for me."

"If documents containing classified information are blown by wind and land in someone else's hand, this could be seen as a crime."

Under a 1986 amendment to the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, the government can also restrict the sale and distribution of foreign publications deemed to be engaging in domestic politics or refusing to give the government the right of reply to articles that it considers inaccurate or misleading.

DEATH NOTICE

Lawrence-Damien LACINA set out on his final journey on Monday, 18 October, at 13:55, to join the Angels and St. Marys. His family and friends will be wishing him goodbye on Wednesday, 27 October, 1993, at 10:30 a.m., in the Columbarium of Notre-Lachaise (Paris - Garches).

18, rue de Sévigné, 75004 PARIS FRANCE
Tel: 01 42 72 94 62
Fax: 01 42 72 94 62

To our readers in Austria

It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call today: 0660-9125 or fax: 0660-69-69494

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

3 km Geneva - 15 min left airport
ANNEMASSE with a central location in Geneva offers excellent REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES.

SWISS QUALITY FRENCH PRICES

OFFICES AND APARTMENTS
NEW HIGH CLASS BUILDINGS
% annual profit

CLAS 21 ANNEE ANNEMASSE
% ANNUAL PROFIT

Geneva Tel: (41) 22 343 51 64
Annemasse Tel: (41) 22 343 51 64
Annemasse Tel: (41) 22 343 51 64

CARIBBEAN

ST. MAARTEN ISLA 2 1/2 hours luxury villa for sale. Beautiful views of Caribbean islands, pool, 30x30 and 31x36. Great views, 100% investment by the way. For information contact: J. P. Development Co. PO Box 922, St. Maarten, N.A. Tel: 599-2467. Fax: 599-2292.

FRENCH RIVIERA

CANNES - CROISSETTE
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in Croisette style building. VIEW ON BAY & PORT CAIRO. Air-conditioned 220 sqm, 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, terrace, 15 sqm. Terrace, modern kitchen, closed garage + parking space. High finished price. Contact: M. M. K. in Paris. Tel: 1-44 94 82 50 Fax: 42 64 17 34

NEAR SPANISH BORDER
between sea and mountains. Characteristic 600 sqm living space on 4,400 sqm grounds with swimming pool, soccer, tennis, 1700 MILLION. Tel: (33) 83 15 88 Fax: 08 82 26 62

PROVINCE Beautiful home in Lourdes, overlooking Durance Valley. 3 bedrooms, 20 bath, perfect location. Modern American kitchen. Easy maintenance. Tel: (41) 82 83 31 after 5pm. Fax: 017-876-3221. In France Tel: 01-82-83-31

IDEAL OWNER, FRENCH near Monaco
in France, right beach, sea, golf & tennis. Very luxurious modern villa. 3500 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 swimming pools, 10 tennis courts, 10 golf courses. Can be used by 2 families. 22,000,000. Tel: (33) 1 47 32 31 31

URGENT PRIVATE SALE - FERRAND
Small house with courtyard, 12 rooms, 4 baths, pool, Great garden. 100 sqm. 100% investment. Tel: (33) 1 39 31 31

MONTE CARLO (10 MIN) Uniquely romantic 2-bedroom duplex penthouse. 100 sqm, 100% investment. Tel: (33) 1 39 31 31

VILLA MAJESTY 100m from Cannes. Well-located, new villa. 7 rooms, big swimming pool, garden. Excellent condition. 1200 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ANTIBES - JEAN LES PINS Owner sells LUXURY house in residential area. 300 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. 2,100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

HAUT VAR - 2 KM FERRAND Provincial stone villa 120 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. 2,100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

CANNES - HANGING GARDENS Panoramic view, 2 bedrooms, bath, swimming pool, air conditioning. 1200 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

CANNES CROISSETTE - SUCCESSION Palm beach garden lot 240 sqm + 430 sqm terrace/garden, 3 garages, swimming pool, air conditioning. 1200 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

MONTE CARLO - HOTEL 7A 1st floor, 2 rooms, 2 baths, terrace, pool, garden. 120 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

NICE - HIGH CLASS 5 rooms, 4 bathrooms, swimming pool, garage, air conditioning. 1200 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

10 MIN AIRPORT, HIGH SERVICE, GOLF, MONTE CARLO 195 million. Call: (33) 1 39 31 31

MONTE CARLO (10 MIN) Uniquely romantic 2-bedroom duplex penthouse. 100 sqm, 100% investment. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ITALY

YOU'VE EARNED IT ENJOY IT!

MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN VENICE

Direct sale. Asking price US\$ 1.25 million. The seller has Swiss company. Just across Grand Canal of Venice. 5 min. from San Marco. 2000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

FINALEDRA South of Corsica. Island. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

N.W. IRELAND, OLD COTTAGE for sale in Donegal. 100 sqm. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

PARK PALACE (BLOCK C)

Spacious one bedroom apartment. 100 sqm, equipped kitchen, storage. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

VIEW ON SEA & GARDENS

For further details, please contact:

MAGEDI

7 and 9, 86 rue de Monaco
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 91 91 77
Fax: (33) 91 91 77
(Office open on Saturday)

PARIS & SUBURBS

RARE NEAR CHARENTY

Close to forest, Paris 30 km, 2000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

LAKE GENEVA

Magnificent 18th century French-style property overlooking Lake Geneva with vineyard. 3000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

MONTECARLO - ABESSE

100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

MANAYANTIAN IN MAYAGUEZ Wall St. street. 1800 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

QUINTESSENTIAL NYC

Aspirational living, well designed 1200 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

12th NEAR PARK MONTECARLO

Modern 1200 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ON PLACE FRANCOIS 1ER

3rd floor, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

GERMANY

REPRESENTATIVE VILLA with dorm, top location near Bremen Park Hotel. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

U.S.A.

PRIME NYC PROPERTIES

Park Avenue/72nd Street. Superb 7 room condominium in prime location. Completely renovated in one of New York's finest residences. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

515th Avenue/59th Street

Very high floor 2 BR apt in prestigious Fifth Avenue landmark. Spectacular views of Central Park and New York City. Perfect condition. Full lease services available. \$1,400,000. A pure luxury! 1 BR also available. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ASHFORTH WARBURG ASSOCIATES

988 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10021

OCEAN FRONT ESTATE

Located in Palm Beach County, Florida. 200 year old beachfront. Magnificent property for direct sale. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

U.S.A.

MONTECARLO - DUPLEX

1500 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

12th NEAR PARK MONTECARLO

Modern 1200 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ON PLACE FRANCOIS 1ER

3rd floor, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS

"BETTER THAN A HOTEL"

First Residence

OFFER YOU!!

View of the Seine & Eiffel Tower! 2 bedrooms, fully equipped kitchen, air conditioning, monthly rent, weekly or monthly. Tel: (33) 1 42 72 94 62

NEW ENGLAND Cape Cod Coast. 2000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

USA FARMS & RANCHES

ARIZONA BY OWNER! Best of all! Beautiful ranchland. Near major highway and growing. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

BEIJING

BRUSSELS 1150 1972-completed, luxurious design luxury 3 level detached house. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRANCE Country House for rent by week or month. One with large private garden. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

SKODJE - 180 KM SOUTH PARS international house. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

GREAT BRITAIN

APARTMENTS IN MAYAGUEZ Superb fully equipped 1, 2, 3 bedroom apartments. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

PARIS 6th, superb, spacious, fully equipped 2 room, 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

CHAMPS ELYSEES

LE CLARIDGE

FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE! High class 2 or 3 room apartment. Fully equipped. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOLDING GROUP B.V.

AMSTERDAM 2nd floor furnished apartment near station on canal. DFL 250,000. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

ITALY

ROME - VATICAN 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

PARIS LA DEFENSE 1

RESIDENCE CARTEL

Spacious 2 or 3 room apartment to rent for 3 days or more. Fully equipped. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 1 42 72 94 62

Embassy Service

YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES

LE CLARIDGE

FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE! High class 2 or 3 room apartment. Fully equipped. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

PARIS 6th, superb, spacious, fully equipped 2 room, 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA 500m in Ardenne, France. Spectacular furnished villa. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

NEAR VILLARS - SUPER CHALEF

6 beds, 3 baths. Very spacious. Stunning views, terrace, pool. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

LAUSANNE-GENEVA

1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

USA

Greenwich Village Rental Exclusive

SHORT TERM/LONG TERM

Two rooms of 2 bedrooms, both, modern/furnished. Fully equipped. 1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

AMBOISE-MAR ELIA

1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

WASHINGTON D.C.

1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

NEW YORK, NEAR 5th

1000 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, swimming pool, garden. Tel: (33) 91 91 77

LA HULPE - BELGIUM

In a large tree park of 3 Ha + pond, overlooking the lake of Genval, an historic mansion with caretaker's lodge and garage.

1st lot: FORMER "HORTA'S" PROPERTY

In La Hulpe, 92 Avenue de la Comiche On 7 Ha, perfectly suitable for prestige H.O. or private residence. Luxury amenities: 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, high level comfort.

2nd lot: FORMER CARETAKER'S LODGE

on and with 25a. A 3/4-car garage, toilets, kitchen, dining area, laundry-room, hall, living room, bathroom, large room, garage, 3 bedrooms, garret.

THE 2 LOTS ENTIRELY REFITTED,

available 1 month after the definite sale.

Cadastral income: 475,890

The two lots are available individually or as one whole.

Call the "Notaire" to visit

Sale on Monday, October 25, 1993 at 3 p.m. at the Maison des Notaires du Brabant Wallon, 11 Blvd. de l'Europe in Wavre, Belgium

Natür Pierre Paulus de Châtelet in Rixensart, Belgium. Tel: (33-2) 653 34 12

FRANCE

Le Prestige à Monte-Carlo

APARTMENTS - BOUTIQUES

From Studio to 5 Rooms

6,000 sq. m adjustable office space

PATIO PALACE

SEMI MONACO 4, Avenue Pauline MC 98000 MONACO - Tel: (33) 92.14.90.00

"Real Estate Marketplace" appears every Friday

To place an advertisement, contact your nearest IHT office, representative or in Paris:

Max Ferrero
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 93 81 - Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70

YOU SAW THIS AD.

So did nearly half a million potential real estate buyers worldwide.

Shouldn't you advertise your property in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

كندا من الأمل

In Georgia, Tales of Atrocities

Refugees Detail Brutalities by Abkhazians

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

CHUBERI, Georgia — The fall of the Georgian resort city of Sukhumi, captured by separatist forces last month, was followed by a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing, according to refugees and aid workers.

Some 200,000 Georgians fled the westernmost province of Abkhazia, of which Sukhumi is the capital, when ethnic Abkhazian rebels captured the city Sept. 27 after an 11-day siege. The city fell despite the personal intervention of the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The refugees from Abkhazia, who have now swollen the population of nearly every sizable town and city in western Georgia, have related horrifying accounts of random executions and atrocities allegedly carried out by the victorious Abkhazian rebels. The rebels, who have long held that their homeland and culture have been overwhelmed by Georgian encroachments, say they want to split from Georgia to establish an independent republic.

"It is a holocaust of Georgians committed by the Abkax on our territory," the Georgian prime minister, Otar Patsiasia, said in an interview.

Access to Sukhumi today is difficult because of fighting across Georgia, and it would be hard in any event to verify the stories told by Georgian refugees, given that most Georgians have left the region and Abkhazian soldiers are in control. Some of the accounts are difficult to assess because it is hard to separate witnesses' reports of hearsay or rumors.

Nonetheless, a reporter who traveled extensively through western Georgia in recent days, interviewing refugees from the fighting in Sukhumi in a half-dozen different locales, found consistent accounts of violence. They suggest that at the very least, the fall of Sukhumi was attended by extensive brutality directed by the victors against civilians, and that the result was an exodus of many thousands.

Several refugees and aid workers spoke of summary executions of Georgian civilians in the streets of Sukhumi by the Abkhazian rebels. There were also reports that Georgian women were mutilated and abused, sometimes in front of their families.

Tshilpa Kuriani, a retired nurse from Sukhumi, said in an interview that she had watched Abkhazian soldiers execute and desecrate her neighbor, Valeri Kirtadze, a man of about 30.

"He was standing by his car, filling it with gas, when three or four Abkhaz soldiers came by in a car and jumped out and shot him," she said. "They cut off his head with a big knife."

Lali Khinchia, an aid worker in the Georgian town of Samtredia who has worked on resettling refugees, said she had heard extensive stories of atrocities from the refugees she had interviewed. "Children have been hanged and their stomachs slashed open," she said.

Also contributing to the flight of Georgians from Abkhazia was the Russian Black Sea Navy fleet, which evacuated thousands of Georgians in the days just before the city fell. "They saved these people, but they also assisted in the ethnic cleansing," said a diplomat in Tbilisi.

Before the fall of Sukhumi, Georgians were thought to make up nearly half of the estimated 525,000 people in the province. Ethnic Abkhazians constituted 17 percent, and Russians, Armenians and others made up the balance.

Now, officials say, the majority of Georgians have left the province, leaving the Abkhazians — as well as the Russians — in a stronger position demographically.

Refugees set out from Sukhumi in several directions, many heading east by foot into the Caucasus Mountains. There, a large number of the refugees, many of whom left their warm seaside homes without heavy clothing, suffered frostbite in the course of treks of up to a week. Some died from the cold.

The Georgian government, with help from Ukrainian helicopter crews and international relief organizations, organized a large relief effort to bring the refugees out of the mountains. In a 10-day period beginning Oct. 6, some 10,000 refugees were transported in 350 helicopter flights from the mountain villages of Chuburi and Mestia near the Russian border, to the western Georgian town of Kutaisi, Georgia's second-largest city. Hundreds of buses were also mobilized to move the refugees.

In Kutaisi, whose population has mushroomed by as many as 30,000 people, to a total of nearly 300,000, refugees from Abkhazia are living in hotels, hostels and schools. Many private homes are also playing host to the refugees.

Clinton Support for Shevardnadze

President Bill Clinton has given Mr. Shevardnadze his firm backing as the Georgian leader battles the rebels, Reuters reported from Tbilisi.

Mr. Clinton, in a letter, said he wanted to assure Mr. Shevardnadze "of my continued full support for your leadership and for Georgia's territorial integrity."

Mr. Clinton said the United States had started a series of nine aid flights on Oct. 5 and would send more food, shelter, blankets and clothing next month.



Georgians lining up for bread at a Tbilisi shop. Rebels severed supply lines, causing critical food shortages in Georgia's capital. Officials warned Thursday that supplies may run out in 10 days.

China Criticizes U.S. On Trade Approach

BEIJING — China said Thursday the United States should "properly handle" bilateral relations rather than talk about canceling Beijing's most-favored-nation trading status.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, speaking in Washington on Wednesday, both restated U.S. policy that China stood to lose its special trade status next year unless it improved its human rights record and removed trade barriers.

At the same time, the first Clinton cabinet member to visit China, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, said that Mr. Shevardnadze was trying to improve bilateral relations by increasing high-level contacts with China.

Wu Jianmin, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said that China welcomed Mr. Clinton's approach. Mr. Espy's visit followed one last week by John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights, to reopen human rights dialogue that had been halted for nearly two years.

As for tying commerce to politics, Mr. Wu said, "Trade is trade." "We are always opposed to the politicization of the economic and trade issue, and we have never accepted any conditions to the MFN status," Mr. Wu said. That status, which has to be renewed annually,

grants Chinese goods the lowest available tariffs.

Last summer, President Bill Clinton made future renewals subject to certain conditions, including improvements in human rights, fewer restrictions on imports and curbs on weapons sales.

U.S. officials have warned in recent weeks that China has failed to make enough progress in these areas and is in danger of losing its trade status next year.

But Mr. Wu said: "We have stated on many occasions that we will not accept any conditions attached to the MFN treatment. This is not rhetoric. This is the consistent and principled position of the Chinese side. You all know that we Chinese remain firm on matters of principle."

He reiterated China's position that the status was "not a favor given by one side to another" and said that trade had developed rapidly because the two sides shared common interests.

"So we hope that the U.S. side will proceed from the overall situation of Sino-U.S. relations and properly handle the problems between the two countries," he said.

Assistant Defense Secretary Charles Freeman is expected to come to Beijing in a few weeks to renew military ties that Washington broke off after Beijing's bloody crackdown on the 1989 democracy movement.

Empress Michiko Better, But Speech Is Impaired

TOKYO — Empress Michiko continued to suffer from impaired speech Thursday after collapsing some 10 days before, but neurological tests showed no abnormalities, Imperial Palace officials said.

Television news programs showed the empress being driven in a car to the palace hospital for tests, sitting in the backseat with her head slightly bowed.

On Wednesday, her 59th birthday, the empress collapsed and fell unconscious during a conversation with her husband, Emperor Akihito, and daughter, Princess Sayako. She recovered consciousness several hours later, officials said.

X-rays and other tests showed no abnormalities other than the speech problem, the officials said. She was described as being in good spirits and ate meals with her family Thursday.

In a puzzling statement, the Imperial Household Agency said that some people become temporarily unable to speak after suffering some "bitter grief." It did not say whether Empress Michiko had suffered grief or, if so, what it was.

Recently, the empress has faced unusual criticism in the popular press for a range of alleged faults such as criticizing her husband, snapping at a reporter at a news conference and being too bossy with her servants.

In a highly unusual response to questions from reporters a few days before her birthday, the empress said she must ask the forgiveness of anyone she might have hurt through her words or actions.

But she added that she was "saddened and bewildered" by reports not based on fact. Emperor Akihito continued with official duties Thursday.

Russia Seeks Aid as It Suspends N-Waste Disposal Off Japan

MOSCOW — Yielding in protests from Japan, the United States and other countries, Russia said Thursday that it had suspended plans to dump a second cargo of low-level nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan this weekend.

But Russia coupled the suspension with an appeal for financial help to speed construction of a nuclear waste-processing plant, and said that if it took more than 18 months to build one the navy might be forced to resume disposing of the waste at sea.

A Russian ship discharged 900 tons of radioactive water from scrapped nuclear submarines into the sea last weekend, causing an uproar in Japan just days after President Boris N. Yeltsin had gone to Tokyo to try to improve relations.

Until Thursday, Russia had held that the disposals were routine and that the proper international agencies had been notified.

Mr. Yeltsin told Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan last week that the ocean dumping

would stop, but he did not say when. News that the Russian Navy had gone ahead within hours of Mr. Yeltsin's departure from Japan made the Russian president seem hypocritical to many Japanese.

But after a Russian cabinet meeting Thursday, Environment Minister Viktor Danilov-Daniyan said that Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin had suspended plans to send another tanker with 800 tons of radioactive liquid waste to sea Friday.

"A second dumping will not take place in the near future," Mr. Danilov-Daniyan said. "Not one sensible person would say that dumping waste into the ocean is normal. We are doing all we can to solve this problem."

Earlier, Russian defense officials had let it be known that they would abide by the government decision. The officials said there had been no intention to make Mr. Yeltsin look bad last weekend. The problem,

they said, was that the navy did not have the land capacity to store or safely dispose of low-level radioactive products from the nearly 40 nuclear-powered submarines in the Pacific fleet.

Mr. Danilov-Daniyan said Mr. Chernomyrdin would order a feasibility study into the construction of a plant to process the waste, and he estimated that it would cost \$8.5 million.

"We firmly count on the promised assistance of other countries, including Japan," he said. "If this takes some time, more than a year and a half, Russia will probably be forced to dump more waste. Even if Russia totally stopped using its nuclear submarine fleet today, radioactive waste would still be formed for some years."

Mr. Danilov-Daniyan was harshly critical of Greenpeace and other environmental groups that shadowed the Russian Navy tankers that poured out the waste material last weekend and made films of the operation available to international news organizations.

"This problem has been hyper-aggitated" the Russian official said. "I have much more serious ecological problems to deal with."

Mr. Danilov-Daniyan was harshly critical of Greenpeace and other environmental groups that shadowed the Russian Navy tankers that poured out the waste material last weekend and made films of the operation available to international news organizations.

"This problem has been hyper-aggitated" the Russian official said. "I have much more serious ecological problems to deal with."

Chernobyl Power Plant to Stay Open

KIEV — Abandoning previous safety concerns, Ukrainian lawmakers voted Thursday to keep the Chernobyl nuclear power station open and to lift a moratorium on the construction of new nuclear plants.

The vote of 221 to 38 in parliament was in response to a chronic energy shortage.

Ukraine had pledged to close the Chernobyl station by the end of the

year because of concerns that there might be another disaster like the one in 1986 that spread radiation over a wide region and was the world's worst nuclear accident.

Western experts consider the type of reactors at the Chernobyl station unsafe. Two of its four reactors are still operating, and officials say a third could be restarted eventually.

The official death toll from the disaster is 32, but scientists say the real toll could be far higher from exposure to radiation.

180,000 people from villages and cities that became contaminated.

"Chernobyl is Ukraine's ecological tragedy," said Hanna Tsvitkova of Greenpeace in Kiev. "Chernobyl should be closed down immediately. The 2 percent of nuclear energy that Chernobyl supplies to Ukraine's citizens will never justify Chernobyl's victims of the past, present and future."

But lawmakers said Ukraine's energy crisis left them little choice. "We have no other option than to use atomic energy," said Volodymyr Duntan, a deputy from the Odessa region.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
FRENCH MAJORS/REG. 20 yrs experience, incl. travel, including private & royal households, excellent pay, a leading firm or a new challenge & opportunity with great responsibilities. Can travel worldwide. Salary negotiable. Send resume to: [Address] only. Please fax Paris 33 1 42 40 81 24

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
UNIVERSITY TEACHING POSITION
Level: [Address] Only respond to business or finance, active English speaker, experience and work history. For all information, please contact: [Address] Tel: Paris 11 46 35 15 78

US NATIVE for 51 teaching position, experience & papers required. Tel: [Address]

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
CHAUFFEUR, 27 years old, good exp. in driving, French, Spanish, Portuguese, some English. Fax: 33 1 45 77 25 13 (Paris)

AUTOS TAX FREE
MERCEDS-BENZ CARS
factory new with warranty
300 cars in stock. TOP CONDITIONS
Only respond to:
For all information,
Fax: 33 1 45 61 11 17

AUTOMOBILES
JEEP GRAND CHEROKEE LTD 5.2L V6
Factory new with warranty. Excellent condition. Call: [Address]

AUTO RENTALS
RENT FROM DERSH AUTO
WISCONSIN, WI
SPECIAL OFFER - 7 DAYS, FR 946
PARIS TEL: (1) 45 87 27 04

PERSONALS
CONGRATULATIONS
NICKY AND BERNARD
ON THE BIRTH OF YOUR
DAUGHTER MOLLY
ON 18TH OCTOBER 93
lots of love & best wishes
from the London Office

TODAY'S HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION
Appears on Page 8

MOVING
AGS INTL MOVING
A.G.S. LONDON (44-20) 961 7955
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 42 82 27 40
A.G.S. BERLIN (49-30) 421 28 45
A.G.S. FRANKFURT (49-69) 285 7716
A.G.S. WASHINGTON (1-202) 502 5925
A.G.S. MADRID (34-1) 41 47 77
A.G.S. AMSTERDAM (31-20) 67 76 46

ANNOUNCEMENTS
TRANSFERRING to a CHATEAU
14 rooms, large garden
IN SCENIC AVIGNON REGION
N. France. Call: [Address]

LEGAL SERVICES
U.S. IMMIGRATION & Investment,
BROCKNER & WHITE, U.S. Attorneys
of Law, New York, New York, New York,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

COMPUTERS
COMPUTER BUYING CONSULTANTS
We have the experience and know-how
to help you get the working system you
need now. Buy exactly what you need
and what the subscription period costs
you. We give you a free and unbiased
opinion, get everything for you at great
prices, and then help you set it up and
make it work.
Home Systems, Inc.
Tel: 913-252-0270 Fax: 913-252-0204, USA

OFFICES WANTED
CAIRO (EGYPT) & SAHARA
Mediterranean. Med forwarding/Trans. Fax:
Tel: 213 221 2121 Fax: 213 441 4776

SAVE ON International Phone Calls
Now you can call the U.S. and save as much as 40% on international phone calls. SAVE UP TO 50% on all the major Credit Card DIRECT systems. Pay less than U.S. originating rates on calls originating overseas. Night and weekend discounts apply.

BUSINESS SERVICES
PRIVATE CHARTER FLIGHTS Efficient personal transportation offered by Zurich based company. High speed, private jets available. Up to 16 passengers. Special arrangements possible. E.A.T. Executive Air Transport. Ltd. 7 days, 24 hours. Call +41-41-803 0777 Fax +41-41-803 0444

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
RUNDING PROBLEMS? Investors Capital - Long Term Real Estate Finance Long Term Financial Investments FRI SIC
Julius Baer Bank AG, Zurich, Switzerland
Fax: (41) 33 310 2500
Tel: (41) 33 310 2570

KALLBACK DIRECT
Tel: 1/206-284-8600
Fax: 1/206-282-6666
417 2nd Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

5 AVE. - NEW YORK (FREE TRAVEL)
Local Forwarding/Trans. Services
Tel: 212 221 2121 Fax: 212 221 2121

BUSINESS TRAVEL
Tel: Business Class Frequent Traveller
Company Service. 54 Westfield
Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.
Tel: +353 1 661 8490 Fax: 661 8495

OFFSHORE BANKS
Investment delivery. US \$15,000 on.
Tel: 44 017 394 5157.

MANUFACTURERS' CLOSOUT of design
Manufacturers' surplus. 5 year warranty. 2000 or more USA/99/1000. Contact fax Germany 0441-0200

ASIAN GOLF companies seeking agents/representatives/export markets
Contact Golf Business Development Co. Inc. P.O. Box 31188, Dallas, Texas, Texas, Fax No. 073 214974.

Japan-US trade confrontation
Workforce reductions in Europe
EC-US GATT negotiations
Booming stock markets around the world
Economic collapse in Yugoslavia

... news which affects our world.
Shouldn't you be following it daily in the IHT?

Subscribe 44% and save up to 44% off the cover price

CALL US TOLL-FREE IN
AUSTRIA: 0660 8155
BELGIUM: 078 11 7538
FRANCE: 05 437 437
GERMANY: 0130 848585
LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703
SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57
THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158
UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Or send in the coupon below:

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 13 FREE issues
Austria	A.S. 6,000	3,200	1,800
Belgium	B.F. 14,000	7,700	4,200
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,400	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M. 2,400	1,300	700
France	F.Fr. 1,950	1,070	580
Germany	D.M. 700	380	210
Great Britain	£	116	65
Greece	Dr. 75,000	41,000	22,000
Ireland	Ir. £	125	68
Italy	Lira 600,000	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 14,000	7,700	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 770	420	230
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain	Pes. 48,000	25,500	14,500
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	335	185
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	£	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	£	430	235
Rest of Africa	£	485	270

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):
 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). 22-10-93
 6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).
 3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).
 My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).
 Please charge my: American Express Diners Club VISA MasterCard Eurocard Access

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.
 CARD ACCT. NO. _____
 Exp. DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
 FOR BUSINESS ORDERS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR VAT NUMBER:
 BRIT VAT number: 767 472021 1261
 Mr. Mrs. Miss FAMILY NAME _____

FIRST NAME _____
 PERMANENT ADDRESS HOME BUSINESS _____
 CITY/CODE _____
 COUNTRY _____
 TEL. _____ FAX _____

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92921 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 31. Tel: 33 1 46 37 93 61
 This offer expires December 31, 1993, and is available to new subscribers only.

Thinking About Art?
Then don't miss the Art Section every Saturday in the Trib.

Herald Tribune

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Slowing the Warming

Harry Truman once said that he spent most of his time trying to persuade people to do things that they ought to have enough sense to do without persuasion. Bill Clinton's plan to reduce air pollution and to slow down global warming would fit into that category. Most of the industrial components consist of improvements that are in the companies' own interests as well as in the public's. You could describe the Clinton plan as the best available to a president who has no money to spend and does not want to rattle the U.S. auto industry in its present uncertain condition. This does not exactly amount to a battle cry.

The purpose of this venture, in political terms, is to carry out Mr. Clinton's promise to get the country's output of the global warming gases moving downward in this decade. When he first made that promise, he was counting on a broad tax on energy—his But tax—to enforce conservation by making fuel more expensive. When Congress killed the tax, that left him with few options other than voluntary cooperation. Companies that detest the alternative, mandatory federal regulation, have a special responsibility to make cooperation show results.

One major fight within the administration

was over the limits to be allowed to companies when they looked for the most cost-effective ways to carry out their promises. Mr. Clinton came down on the right side in this argument. He decided that an American company ought to be able to count improvements made in its operations anywhere in the world. If it can reduce air pollution more cheaply in its plant in, say, Poland than in its plant in New Jersey, the Polish gains will count toward its goal. Why not? It is the global output that counts; the wind does not respect national borders. If a company wants to meet its goal by planting trees to absorb carbon dioxide—again, why not? It is the net output that counts.

If present trends were allowed to continue, these gases would inevitably raise the world's average temperature. There is a lot of scientific controversy over timing—when the process would be unambiguously measurable. But there is no question at all that it would happen. If the world waits until it becomes measurable, it will lose decades in the struggle even to slow the warming. There is no way to estimate the costs of dealing with the consequences. Mr. Clinton is addressing a threat that is, unfortunately, real.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



So Much for Economics Without Social Efficiency

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a curve in the progress of ideas and theories that goes from innovation to acceptance and influence, passing to popularization, vulgarization and overstatement, and then descending into caricature and collapse. This curve is evident today with respect to that clutch of ideas that produced the monetarism-free-market-deregularization theory dominating Western economic policy and public debate during the 1980s.

Pronounced in the United States by the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal, and in Britain by several anti-orthodox think tanks, based on ideas ranging from the monetarism of the University of Chicago economic school to the magical-mysticalism of the Laffer Curve and ideological libertarianism, it was welcomed by the bourgeoisie to whom it told what they wanted to hear, and won the heart and mind of Ronald Reagan—and, in its more rigorous version, of Margaret Thatcher as well.

It became the Truth of the 1980s, otherwise recognizable as that treacherous phenomenon, the conventional wisdom. Free market monetarism is universally prescribed, to the reconverted Communist apparatchiks of the East bloc and the bewildered elites of African countries scarcely possessing an economy to deregulate. It has by now clearly arrived at its stage of vulgarization, and overstatement. Collapse cannot be far off.

The Columbia University sociologist Herbert Gans asked recently why it is that, contrary to the prediction of free market theory, productivity gains in practice do away with jobs but seem never to create them. The theory, of course, creates government policies that would create jobs, because that would interfere with market forces.

Professor Gans notes that the theoreticians nearly always are "academics who have lifetime job tenure." He remarks, "I often wonder what they would recommend for the economy if they suddenly joined the ranks of the downsized."

But Keynes long ago contested the dogma that when wages go down employers hire more workers, and that low interest rates always generate new business investment. Reducing production reduces receipts, and reducing wages reduces the buying power of consumers. Firing workers eliminates their buying power. This cycle has to be broken.

Keynesianism accomplished it, of course, through government spending.

Robert Eisner of Northwestern University notes that while the conventional wisdom says restrained government spending and tight money policy are necessary to suppress inflation, "There has, in fact, been little inflation in United States history, aside from wars and supply shocks like those related to oil prices, and they have little to do with government spending; we clearly have little or no inflation now."

Until Britain was forced out of the European Monetary System, it insisted that unemployment and deindustrialization were necessary to achieve zero inflation. Germany is fighting inflation because of the way in which the two German economies were united in 1990. The French franc until now has shadowed the German mark by means of austerity policies that have produced a level of unemployment unknown since the Great Depression. Paris says that if the franc were to lose value against the mark, this would import inflation. Inflation in France currently is around 2 percent. Surely something has gone wrong.

Keynesianism accordingly is a theory on its way back. The Clinton administration has attempted to convince Congress and the public that government spending can be an investment in the economic future. Robert Heilbroner has a new book called "21st Century Capitalism" which argues that while there may be "a threshold of necessary acquisitive-

ness to maintain a system's élan vital, so there is also a limit beyond which acquisitiveness no longer serves, and may well deserve, the adaptability of the [capitalist] order." He adds, "There is also a limit beyond which indifference turns into a dysfunctional social injustice."

We are surely at that point. Market economics has served a useful function in purging the Western economies of systemic dysfunctions, but it has reinstalled social dysfunctions that the Western democracies 20 years ago had prided themselves on overcoming.

Market doctrine currently is creating unemployment without restoring employment, and reducing Western living standards as a result. Mr. Heilbroner writes that while capitalism was driven in the past by a popular sense of progress and expanding opportunity, the "feelings of dismay that are so much a part of our contemporary frame of mind" result from the fact that for the first time since World War II people in the democracies anticipate a worse future, rather than a better life.

The great lack in market theory is its lack of social consciousness. It tends to treat people as abstract economic units. It leaves justice to the indifferent workings of the marketplace, and that is a blind faith.

The time has come to restore to economic policy-making considerations of social justice, and of social as well as economic efficiency. The purpose of economic policy surely ought to be to raise the lowest to the level of the highest, not to reduce the living standard of workers in the advanced countries to the standards of the poorest.

The time has come for a social charter to be incorporated into planning for the future of GATT's international marketplace. This is where economic debate in the West should now turn.

International Herald Tribune.
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

It Could Be The End Of Canada

By David Mussington and Gerald Segal

LONDON — With federal elections on Monday, Canadians appear headed for a huge political mess. Canada's mess may also be a problem for neighbors and the world beyond. It is not just that Canada looks set to elect a minority government. The country is drifting apart.

The balance of power in Ottawa appears likely to be held by the Bloc Québécois, a party committed to taking French-speaking Quebec out of the federation. In the West, the Reform Party is hostile to immigrants and committed to denying Canada's French-speaking minority equal rights. The country has squabbled about constitutional issues for decades, but now the crunch has come.

Canada has always seemed too wealthy and stable a country to do something as stupid as break up. Yet the drift toward a divided country is made more credible by recent events.

Since the last Canadian election, federal systems in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have fallen apart, and the Czechs and Slovaks have gone their separate ways. The international taboo against breaking up federal states is broken.

Added to this, paradoxically, is the idea that smaller states can form larger federal unions. As the European Community edged toward a closer union and North Americans fashioned a free trade area, it became more credible to talk of an independent Quebec, or a Canada divided into pieces all taking part in a larger but looser federal structure. The costs of a split were seen to be smaller.

But as Canadians stumble toward the abyss, it becomes more urgent to reconsider the risks.

First, it seems unlikely that there will be a civilized division of the spoils within Canada. There is much pent-up anger in English-speaking Canada about concessions to Quebec. A formal split of the country would likely entail acrimonious disputes over a common currency and national assets as well as the national debt. English-speakers are likely to support Native Canadians in their desire to keep vast tracts in northern Quebec.

NAFTA, if it has not already been killed, could be wrecked by the debris from a shattering Canada. And if the trade agreement does survive, it will be paralyzed by the complex process of mediating disputes within the former Canada and between the new states of the north and the United States and Mexico.

Parts of Canada might even seek to join the United States, which might hesitate to accept applications from the poorer maritime provinces.

The breakup of Canada would seem to be less militarily risky than it would have been during the Cold War. But long-term damage might be done. If a country as stable and prosperous as Canada were to collapse, a depressing message would go out around the world.

East Europeans and others are told by the West that market reform will make them rich, stable and peaceful. Canada's collapse would undercut this message and encourage intolerance.

Partly because of its stability and prosperity, Canada has been a model of multilateralism in international affairs. It has led the world in settling immigrants. United Nations peacekeeping was virtually invented by Canadians, and Canadian diplomats have been vocal advocates of "middle power diplomacy." Much of the post-Cold War agenda, from environmental concern to a more important role for international institutions, has been shaped in its early stages by Canadian diplomats working with other small but influential states.

Canada's ability to moderate the desires of bigger powers, whether in the Group of Seven industrial democracies, NATO or even the Commonwealth, will evaporate.

If Canada had collapsed during the Cold War, the implications might have been minimized by the powerful need of Western states to hold their bloc together. But today the collapse of Canada might be of greater importance—a sign of the death of hope for a more peaceful international order.

Of course, there will be no apocalyptic international repercussions such as the war in the Balkans. But the loss of a leading and articulate advocate of a strong and consistently internationalist foreign policy should be mourned by all.

Mr. Mussington is a research associate and Mr. Segal a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Linking Exports to Aid

At first glance, the Clinton administration's new export policy is dismaying. The president wants to reinstate a practice, known as tied aid, whereby the United States gives development aid to poor countries on condition that they purchase U.S. goods. For example, it would give Paraguay cash to help build a dam; it would also provide subsidized loans with which Paraguay would be required to buy the needed construction equipment from U.S. companies. The United States largely abandoned this practice 20 years ago because linking aid to exports is not good for recipient countries or fair trade.

At second glance, Bill Clinton's policy is defensible as a means to pressure other donors to cut back the suspect practice. He hopes that if America plays the game just a little, its trading partners will play it a whole lot less.

The biggest knock on linking aid to exports is that it encourages donor countries to give underdeveloped countries the wrong type of aid. Rather than paying for projects that generate the most growth, donors are tempted to pay for projects that generate the most exports. And the practice sneaks around trade rules that prohibit countries from unfairly subsidizing exports.

Distinguishing aid from export subsidies is not easy. A donor that grants a poor country \$15 million tied to a requirement that the recipient country spend \$10 million on exports from the donor qualifies as substantial aid; but when the required purchase is increased to \$50 or \$100 million, the package

has more to do with subsidizing the sale of exports than promoting development.

Mr. Clinton is aware of these dangers and does not propose sending U.S. policy careening in the wrong direction. He will leave existing aid programs virtually unchanged so that current recipients will not be threatened by new conditions. But he would also create a small fund, of about \$150 million, that the Export-Import Bank would use to match offers of other donor countries that link export sales to aid projects.

The policy would try to recapture export sales for U.S. companies lost to foreign subsidies. The hope is that other donors would then see less advantage in pursuing the policy—compelling them either to cut back on the practice or at least pay strict attention to guidelines that the United States and Western allies have recently negotiated to limit the use of export-linked aid. Mr. Clinton proposes using tied aid to discourage its widespread use. That is a reasonable, although dangerous, tactic. The threat is that the United States could get carried away; not content merely to match offers by other donors, it would launch a trade war to capture new exports.

Congress should keep a sharp eye on the program to ensure that it does not degenerate into a bi-far-tat competition with U.S. trade rivals. But the threat seems farfetched. Mr. Clinton wants to use the fund prudently to convince fellow donors that there will be much profit in the worrisome practice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

East Europeans Could Learn From Asian Patience

By Pradhma B. Rana and J. Malcolm Dowling Jr.

MANILA — The recent victory of former Communists in Poland's elections and the turmoil in Russia could mean that countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are trying to achieve too much too fast in their market reforms. They should learn from the gradual approach of state socialist economies in Asia, such as China, Vietnam and Laos, that are in transition to a free market.

Most of the former centrally planned economies of Europe have gone for "big bang" liberalization. Initial results have, for the most part, been disappointing. In contrast, the economies of China, Vietnam and Laos have remained relatively buoyant after reforms. For the most part, price stability has been maintained.

Why has Asia been so much more successful than Europe in making the difficult transition from the command economy to the free market?

There were structural differences. The economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union were dominated by heavy industries. China, Vietnam and Laos focused much more on agriculture, which is well

adapted to the operation of markets and the presence of competition.

Also, while some Asian countries were hurt by loss of Soviet-bloc aid and trade, the impact was not as profound as in Eastern Europe.

There were also significant differences in development policy. In Europe, reformers pressed for sweeping transfers of property rights to the private sector, across-the-board decontrol of prices and trade liberalization. Timing was largely irrelevant. Everything was supposed to happen at once. In Asia, reforms have been evolutionary. Questions of design and phasing of policies were treated as being of critical importance.

Even before Mikhail Gorbachev launched perestroika in 1985, China began to reform agriculture to improve food supplies and alleviate poverty. Large farming communities were replaced by a system of small farm leases. China's food production grew rapidly for a decade—a feat unprecedented on so large a scale.

autonomy. This contrasts with the experience in Europe, where privatization has been given growing priority on the reform agenda.

In the Asian transition economies, government enterprises received subsidized credit from state banks so they could coexist for a time with newly liberalized and market-oriented firms. Reformers in Asia have also recognized that traditional state sector enterprises will become unprofitable as prices are decontrolled. Since letting them collapse would have serious social consequences, a temporary two-track pricing system has been adopted.

But countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union freed state-owned companies suddenly, allowing them to bid and negotiate prices freely for all goods and services. This resulted in a price explosion and rapid inflation. Many inefficient state enterprises collapsed, supply contracted and unemployment soared.

However, China, Vietnam and Laos' shrewd also beware. Their success in reforming large state firms has been modest. There is an urgent need to create a free market regulatory framework, including property rights, and press ahead with a comprehensive industrial restructuring program. There is also an urgent need for fiscal reforms, followed by improvements in the operation of the finance, foreign exchange and commercial sectors of their economies.

Recent developments in China, Vietnam and Laos suggest that those countries have now reached a stage in the reform process where a failure to move quickly and resolutely in these areas could jeopardize the success they have achieved so far.

Mr. Rana is senior economist and Mr. Dowling assistant chief economist at the Asian Development Bank. They contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Space Station, Too

It looks like the end of the line for the superconducting supercollider, that Texas-based atom smasher that would cost about \$11 billion if it were ever finished. The project has won support in the Senate, but the House voted to kill it on Tuesday, 264 to 159, on a bipartisan vote. The House has made the right call in light of the budget deficit, but that is no cause for celebration.

Although much maligned, the supercollider project was not only about jobs in Texas and Louisiana but also about some genuinely important questions in high-energy physics. By smashing atoms together, the supercollider was supposed to produce particles that scientists had never been able to observe. Seizing and understanding these subatomic particles promised to provide new clues about the origins of the universe. The government may not have the cash to finance such research now, but it cannot be said that the project is useless or uninteresting. Representative Sherwood Boehlert, Republican of New York and a fierce foe of the supercollider, conceded up front that "this is good science."

The experience of the supercollider is interesting on several counts. It is, first, a sign of how the budget deficit is forcing the elimination not only of government waste but also of reasonable projects. The deficit constantly puts Congress and the president in the middle of a sad paradox: In the long run, there will not be enough money available to finance

worthy projects unless the deficit is brought down, but to get to that goal, many projects have to go by the board for now.

The battle has also shown that many politicians who cry loudest about the need for big budget cuts (and complain most about everybody else's spending) nonetheless rally to support spending that happens to help their states and regions. That is one reason why it is so hard to cut the deficit. Such self-proclaimed friends of the budget as Senators Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison (conveniently, both from Texas), David Boren and Jesse Helms all stood up to keep on spending for the supercollider. Yes, they are for cuts, but, somehow, not this one.

Finally, the same Congress that seems on the verge of killing the supercollider nonetheless seems ready to keep financing the space station, which promises much less scientific advancement. The space station has fared better than the supercollider not solely because of the romantic allure of the heavens but because spending on the project is spread across many more congressional districts.

Even friends of the supercollider, which is about one-fifth completed, concede that it will be very difficult after the House vote to bring it back to life. If Congress is going to kill this project in the name of fiscal responsibility, then it should go on to take what ought to be an easier step and kill the space station, too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Case for NAFTA, Quick and Dirty

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Anything that Ross Perot, Pat Buchanan, Ralph Nader and Jesse Jackson line up against—I'm for. But that is hardly a high-minded argument for NAFTA, which offers the most stupefyingly boring acronym since MEGO (my eyes glaze over) itself.

Face it: Only your grim sense of civic duty, or your fear that you will be asked your position on this by your overeducated children, causes you to read about anything with NAFTA in its title.

In the same way, taking steps of supercaffeinated coffee as I write this to keep my forehead from crashing down onto the wrist support of my computer keyboard.

But we hafta. And not because the refusal of Congress to approve the lowering of tariffs negotiated by two presidents would strangle the Clinton presidency in its crib. The White House tried that desperate argument with its tax-and-spend budget, and a president gets only one act of mercy from his party per term.

Here, quick and dirty, are the real reasons to support the free-traders and rout the protectionists:

1. Breaking down the barriers may throw some people out of work now, but it will help all American kids get better jobs tomorrow.
2. The AFL-CIO can trot out a parade of captive economists to show how, in this short run, jobs will be lost to low-wage Mexico. But to paraphrase Lord Keynes, in the short run we are all exhausted; a counter-parade of the dismal scientists will show you how free trade expands trade, which means more

jobs and a better life for all. Expert opinion will not settle this debate. Common sense says that opening new markets enlarges the pie, and what is good for all business is good for all workers.

2. Here is the United States' chance to help Mexico, and ultimately all of Latin America, move away from the socialism and dictatorship that poverty spawns.

The best president Mexico ever had has taken a giddy stance (for free enterprise and all-Americanism): shall we saw off the limb he is on? That would be self-defeating, inviting hordes of hungry Mexicans to swim the Rio Grande and wind up on welfare in the United States. Better to give Mexico a bright capitalist future, attracting investment that will pay higher wages and create consumers for U.S. goods.

3. Protectionism and isolationism are sisters under the skinheads; if we Americans turn inward and adopt a "Festung Amerika" philosophy, we lose our competitive edge, lose business, lose jobs, lose world leadership and turn into a nation of losers.

Look to the East: A free-trading bloc is forming there that could knock Americans' made-in-China socks off. Look to the West: The French farmers behind "So Be It" Balladur are leading Europe in to us-against-them Common Market, holding a GATT to the head of world trade.

Hey, protectionists: Wouldn't it be nice to have a whole hemisphere

with us—370 million strong—to keep the Europeans and Asians from ganging up? (This is not an argument that free-trade purists make, but it is time we gave wider meaning to "America first," eat your heart out, Pat.)

Ross Perot, Jesse Jackson and the rest of the America-lasters (and this is not as dull as I thought) would have us believe a free-trade bloc on our side of the Atlantic and Pacific somehow dilutes U.S. sovereignty. Baloney; NAFTA's free-trade zone is the free-enterprise answer to the schemes of UN bureaucrats and Law-of-the-Sea-ites to socialize the American system.

4. We can cut from current spending the few billions we now get from restrictive tariffs.

Mr. Clinton wants to put on cross-border fees to make up the difference, which Republicans resist as new taxes. This "don't take us for granted" grumbling is a way to hold the Clinton feet to the fire, lest his wooing of liberals lead him to promise them the moon on environmental spending. "The funding will not kill the NAFTA," Mickey Kantor assures me. (America's new trade representative is no Carla Hills, but he will do; note Mr. Kantor's correct usage in "the NAFTA.")

Principled Republican support against the defeatist fears of America-lasters has this requirement: Mr. Clinton move up front and enthusiastically on the line. If he cannot get 150 votes in the House on this from his own kind, the Democrats do not deserve to govern.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Flying the News
NEW YORK — The Herald's news service by pigeon flying is the newest feature in American journalism. No other newspaper in this country carries on its staff a corps of the gray-coated little fellows, whose speed far outstrips the pace of the swiftest locomotive. Eight strong-winged messengers, who have been living since June in a tiny white cot above the roof of the Herald Building, performed their first serious work during the trial races among the cup defenders outside of Sandy Hook. Their next employment will be reporting the America's Cup races.

1918: Rain in Flanders
PARIS — The bad weather, which prevails on the whole front, has somewhat hindered the operations everywhere, and especially in the North. What rain means in Flanders is well known: in this part of the country, where water is reached only a few feet under ground, several days of rain transforms the surface of the earth into a lake of mud, and the roads only are practicable. In spite of this, the Armies of the King of the Belgians continued their advance yesterday (Oct. 20).

1943: Night Vision at Sea
LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The Royal Air Force Coastal Command has been making effective use of aircraft equipped with powerful searchlights for night attacks on submarines in the Atlantic. The Air Ministry revealed tonight (Oct. 21) "Before the searchlight aircraft began their activities," the ministry bulletin said, "U-boats could reasonably be seen by night to recharge their batteries. At that time attacks on them in darkness were haphazard and were practicable only on moonlight nights. For some months, however, the U-boat has been seen neither by day nor by night."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairman
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GACE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher
• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Advertising Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel. (1) 46.37.53.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.53.00. Circulation: 46.37.53.12.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Prof. D. K. Sengupta, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 861-0616. Fax: 861-3073
Mng. Dir. U.K., Gerry Thomas, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax: (071) 240-2254
Gen. Mng. Europe, W. Lambert, Franklin Rd., 15, 60321 Frankfurt. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Caspari, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3800. Fax: (212) 753-8705
S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357
© 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022

من الامم المتحدة

010

OPINION

How the Japanese Manage To Live Longer for Less

By Robert Kuttner

TORONTO—Americans know that their neighbors in Canada get better health care for less cost. But at a conference in Toronto on health and prosperity, sponsored by the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and the Honda Foundation, Canadian health experts explored an even more impressive health achievement—in Japan.

Japan spends 7 percent of its gross domestic product on health care, compared to 11 percent in Canada and 14 percent in the United States. Yet Japan now has the world's longest average life expectancy—76 years for men and 83 years for women.

That is a full seven years longer than average life expectancy in the United States. As the Canadian institute's director, Dr. J. Fraser Mustard, told the conference: To add seven years to life expectancy via conventional medical cures would require the elimination of cancer and most heart disease.

How does Japan do it? If you think the explanation is genetic, think again. As recently as 1955, life expectancy in Japan was below that of the United States.

The answer is a blend of social factors and medical ones. Japan has superb early childhood and maternal health programs. Japanese mothers receive extensive education in child rearing, nutrition and related social supports. Childhood vaccination is universal.

Japan, conferees agreed, spends relatively more at the beginning of life and relatively less at the end. The result is that preventable childhood deaths are virtually eliminated and all children get a sturdy foundation. Japanese people also have healthier diets and tend to exercise more than Americans do.

More fundamentally, Japan's rising prosperity since 1955 has been broadly distributed. Beyond giving all social classes access to medical care, greater equality is itself healthful. Studies have shown that the more unequal the society, the greater the correlation between low social standing and poor health.

People in positions of high stress and low control of their lives are less likely to take responsibility for their health, more likely to internalize feelings of powerlessness through physical ailments such as high blood pressure, more likely to eat badly and to have bad habits like smoking, to have hazardous jobs, to experience violence, to neglect or abuse their children.

At the Toronto conference, Dr. Michael Marmot of the University of London Faculty of Medicine referred to a Whitehall study that began in the 1960s. It examined the health of British civil servants, by social class. It found that according to virtually every indicator, people of higher status and income had better health and longevity than those of lower rank.

Thus, even in a country like Britain, with universal access to medical care, economically vulnerable people are likely to experience worse health. In other words, much of what explains healthfulness is social, not medical.

Similar findings have been reported for the United States, where the poor lack equal access to formal medical care, and where income distribution has been worsening for two decades. In Harlem, the life expectancy of men is lower than it is in Bangladesh.

By contrast, Japan's close-knit society, its more equal income distribution and greater job security, produces far less health disparity by class.

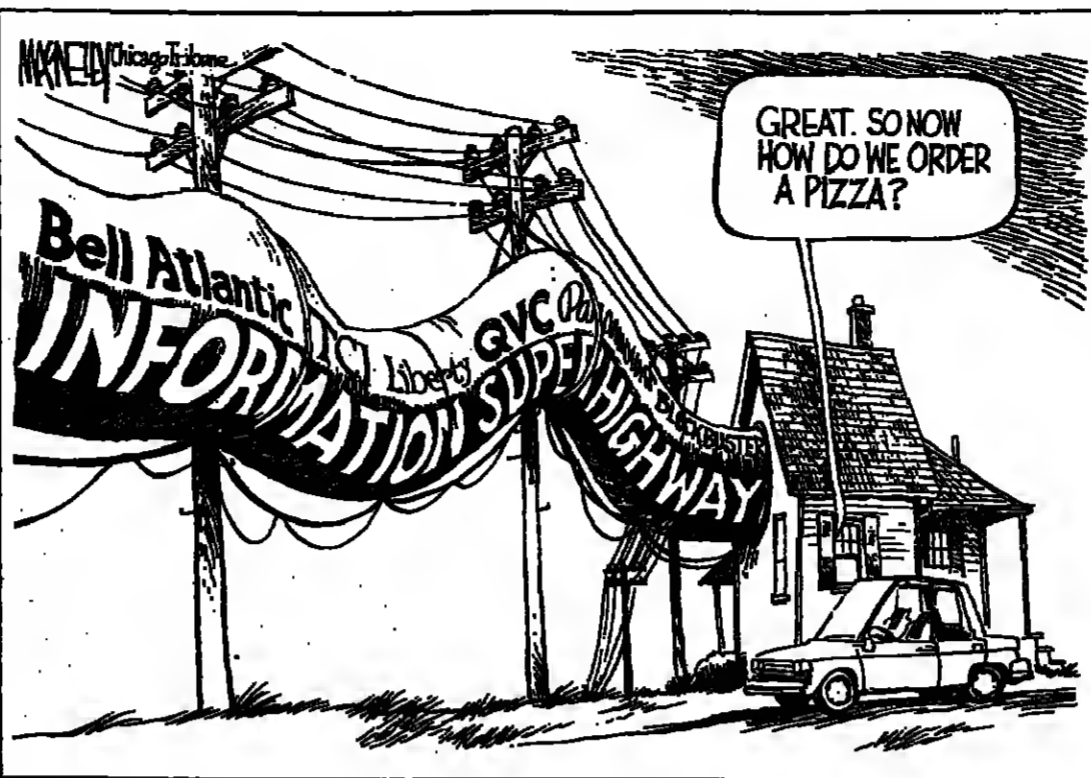
Japanese policy also gives universal access to medical care, while clamping down tightly on medical costs. Japan enforces a national fee schedule, which doctors must follow if they want reimbursement from the insurance system. And Japanese payment schedules for complex, high-tech treatments are low, so there is no profit motive to encourage the most expensive forms of intervention.

Japan has shown that it is possible both to universalize medical care and to clamp down on medical costs, without compromising access to treatment. The system emphasizes more personal forms of care. While hospitals are typically lower-tech institutions in Japan, the average Japanese hospital stay is roughly double that in the United States. Since American hospitalization is astronomically expensive, American hospitals toss out patients as soon as they dare.

The Japanese experience suggests the importance of addressing both the social and the medical aspects of health. Indeed, if Americans do not get control of medical inflation, the rising costs of medical treatment will consume the resources needed for a broader approach to health. As the health economist Robert Evans observed, too much "health care" can be bad for health.

The lessons are clear. To improve their health, Americans would be wiser to invest in a more equal society rather than in more advanced medical technologies. And bringing basic preventive health to more of the population—via nutrition, vaccination, early childhood education, fitness—would produce better health at lower costs.

When everyone is in the same system, people tend to notice that health is a social question, not just a medical one. Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Greens and Maastricht

Regarding "Court Clears Maastricht Unity Treaty in Germany" (Oct. 13):

The German opposition party Alliance '90/The Greens is not in principle opposed to European unity—provided it be decentralized and democratic, not a police state or world superpower.

We do not oppose currency unification out of "Deutsche mark patriotism," but because we—especially we East German Greens—remember the devastating economic effect of a too-rapid currency union between the Germans.

And although we do oppose the loss of democracy which the Maastricht Treaty will bring—that, indeed is the core of our argument—we do not agree with former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain that such a development is inescapable in a unifying Europe.

Given a European parliament that fulfills democratic norms, a responsible executive branch, and above all, a continental political culture and new political structures to ensure grass-roots participation at the European level, our opposition would turn into support. The problem is that "Maastricht" heads Europe down a very different road.

CARLO JORDAN, Berlin.

How Airlines Can Profit

Regarding "Fighting Airliner-Cabin Syndrome" (Leisure, Oct. 1):

That airlines skimp on vitally needed fresh air in order to economize is appalling in itself, but the fact that the amount

of fresh air supplied the passengers differs with flight class is a dangerous form of discrimination that should be illegal.

Instead of saving fuel by cutting the amount of fresh air brought into the cabin, the airlines might consider reducing weight by eliminating the liquor, cigarettes, scarves and perfumes they peddle.

In me, the most effective airline advertising imaginable would be a declaration: "We give you enough fresh air!"

ELAINE W. SENIGALLA, Rome.

Bulgaria Saved Its Jews

Regarding "Denmark in 1943 Speaks to All in 1993" (Opinion, Oct. 6):

Anthony Lewis is right to pay tribute to Denmark's marvelous action in October 1943 to save its 7,800 Jews.

Six months earlier, when Nazi Germany demanded the surrender and deportation of Bulgaria's Jewish population, King Boris III, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, journalists, politicians and union leaders stood up in protest. Facing public outrage, the Nazis yielded, and Bulgaria's 50,000 Jews were saved from deportation and death.

J. D. PANITZA, Paris.

Headed Off at the Pass

Regarding "Will Trucks Go Over the Mountains? Pyrenean Bears are in Way" (Oct. 5) by Marlene Simons:

The Somport Pass derives its name from the Romans' *Summus Portus*. In the medieval era, it was also a chief link between France and Spain. The Camino

de Santiago pilgrims' road to the shrine of Santiago de Compostela passed over it. At the beginning of this century, a rail link was created there.

The new tunnel will culminate the wish for communication between the peoples of both sides of the mountains.

The article does not mention the big Parc National des Pyrénées, which includes part of the Aspe Valley. There, bears have an ideal site for preservation.

CESAR ALIERTA, Madrid.

Mrs. Simons replies:

The Parc National des Pyrénées is not very relevant to the survival of the bears. Biologists say that the park covers only a very small portion of the bears' habitat. Besides, the park lies at 1,000 to 3,000 meters (3,300 to 9,900 feet), whereas the bears usually forage at lower altitudes.

Eccentric? Hardly

Regarding "An Eccentric Selection from the Nobel Folks" (Meanwhile, Oct. 13) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

I have appreciated many of Mr. Yoder's columns. I think, however, that he has a lot of gall to criticize the Swedish Academy and, by implication, Toni Morrison without having read her work.

I have read Henry James, William Styron, Richard Wright, and so forth. I think Toni Morrison can stand comparison with all of them. It is regrettable that some of these writers have not received the awards they deserve. But the fact that Mr. Wright, James Baldwin and Ralph Ellison did not receive the Nobel Prize reveals more about historic Ameri-

This Revolutionary Choice Of Family Before Football

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK—Last month the television program "Day One" ran a profile of Jimmy Johnson, the coach of the Dallas Cowboys football team. Jimmy put life and work in perspective for those of us watching at home; he admitted that when he was offered the job with the Cowboys, his

disciplinary action and abetting child abuse. The happy result was Scott Cooper Williams, born to David and his wife, Debi, on Saturday evening, roughly 18 hours before the Oilers took the field in Massachusetts to play the Patriots.

Whether the fog at Logan Airport made him believe he couldn't get there on time, or the thrill of making someone out of nothing made him insufficiently concerned with getting there at all, David Williams did not make it to the game.

"Put your wife on waivers!" asked the interviewer, Forrest Sawyer, and Jimmy did not demur.

And his kids? "I know if it came down to life or death, me or football, I think he'd choose me," said Brent Johnson, one of his sons.

"You're sure?" Forrest Sawyer asked. "Pretty sure," Brent answered. "It'd depend on the game."

This exchange came to mind when David Williams, an offensive tackle for the Houston Oilers, was threatened with

commitment to the team was so total that he ditched his wife of 26 years.

"The Oilers management responded by threatening to suspend him and dock him \$125,000 in pay. And the offensive-line coach was moved to remark, "This is like World War II, when guys were going to war, and something would come up but they had to go."

Those of us who do not immediately discern the link between keeping the world safe for democracy and sacking the quarterback can only respond, "What a weenie."

Professional sports now has more black marks than a Dalmatian. There have been accusations of gang rape, of gambling, of drug use, of wife-beating.

Whether we like it or not, whether they like it or not, athletes still set some sort of standard for that amorphous thing called masculinity. The standard they set is often a very low one, self-indulgence and mouth and machismo.

Along comes David Williams, standing for the principle that the goal of life is something more than the end zone.

"My family comes first," David Williams said. "That's the way I've always been," he added, "and that's the way I always will be, long after I'm finished being a football player."

The good news is that the tide is turning. In Houston, callers to radio stations ripped into the club for its treatment of Mr. Williams. One man said he had shrouded his season tickets. Another said he regretted having missed the birth of his own kids.

But the tide has not turned enough. At least four teenagers across the United States have been killed or seriously injured imitating a scene in the movie "The Program," in which a star quarterback lies down in the middle of the road. It is so hard to tell the difference between macho and manly when you're 17. Especially when you are learning the difference from the guys in professional sports.

David Williams knows the difference. "It was the most unbelievable thing I've ever seen and I wouldn't have missed it for anything in the world," he said, after coming to practice with baby pictures and cigars. Here is a guy whose son will never have to wonder, "me or football," what his dad would choose.

"You're sure?" Forrest Sawyer would ask, and Scott Williams could someday answer, "Yep."

The New York Times.

Time, M'Lords, Please

Regarding "Lord Archer Savors the Last Chuckle" (Back Page, Aug. 20):

The article on Lord Archer refers to "the vaulted and immaculate restaurant underneath the House of Lords, where the writer, home impeccably and intones: 'Everything all right, m'Lord?'"

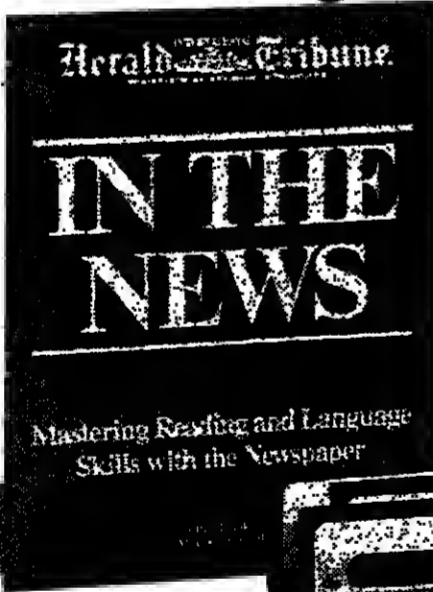
My own experience of the restaurant of the House of Lords is that it is staffed by pleasant waitresses who tend to treat the nobility as a bunch of rather unruly children at a public school and firmly chase them out around 10 P.M.

Most British would respect the newer members of the House of Lords for their achievements. But the days of subservience to the descendants of long lines of nobility have long gone.

IAIN C. BAILLIE, London.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Master reading and language skills with the IHT



IN THE NEWS will help those perfecting their English to become independent and efficient readers. Through compelling news and feature stories, essays and editorials, you will not only explore thought-provoking contemporary issues, but also investigate intriguing questions.

Related activities and exercises, developed by the editors of the NTC Publishing Group, one of the leading American educational publishers, provide a complete framework for improving reading and language skills.

The IN THE NEWS package, in a vinyl storage case, consists of:

1 The Manual (160 pages) with articles grouped into thematic sections: News, Opinion, Business, Education, Arts and Leisure, Science

and Environment, Sports.

Every article is followed by exercises to help readers better understand its main points, vocabulary and idioms. Each section includes a "Focus on the Newspaper" unit designed to familiarize readers with the characteristics of journalistic writing and enable them to analyze the content and viewpoint of newspaper articles.

2 Three audio cassettes with readings of selected articles from the manual, to help users improve comprehension as they explore challenging articles.

IN THE NEWS is an excellent tool for improving your English—and is a perfect gift for colleagues, friends or family members who are studying English as a foreign language.

Order your copies today!

International Herald Tribune

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or fax to: (33-1) 46 37 06 51 22-10-93

Please send me... copies of IN THE NEWS at 265 French francs (\$44.95) each, plus postage per copy: France 28 francs; rest of Europe 45 francs; North America, Africa, Middle East 60 francs; Asia and rest of world 90 francs. Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

Name (in block letters) Address City/Code/Country

Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to my credit card: Access Amex Diners Eurocard MasterCard Visa

Card No. Exp. date

Signature

Company EEC VAT ID No.

THE FUTURE OF PRIVATIZATION in EUROPE

PARIS • NOVEMBER 9-10 • 1993

Edouard Balladur, Prime Minister of France

will head a distinguished group of speakers, including:

Edmond Alphandéry, Minister of the Economy, France.

Anthony Carlisle, Chief Executive, Devere Rogerson Limited, London.

Thomas J. Casey, Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Washington, D.C.

Wim Dik, Chairman of the Board of Management and CEO, Royal PTT Nederland NV, The Hague.

Vladimir Dlouhy, Minister of Industry & Trade, Czech Republic.

David Holmes, Director of Government & Industry Affairs, British Airways plc, London.

Edmond Israel, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and President, Federation of European Stock Exchanges.

Tamas Ivanyi, Director of Privatization, Hungarian State Holding Company, Budapest.

Bessel Kok, Chief Executive, RIT-Belgium, Brussels.

Abel Matthes, Commissioner for Transport & Energy Policy, European Commission.

The Rt Hon Francis Maude, Head of Global Privatization, Morgan Stanley International, and former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, UK.

Edgar McCarthy, Director of Sales & Marketing, PowerGen plc.

Alessandro Ovi, Director of International Relations, IRI, Rome.

Michel Pébereau, Chairman, Banque Nationale de Paris.

Antoine Schwartz, Executive Director, Goldman Sachs International Limited, London.

Luigi Spaventa, Minister of the Budget, Italy.

Peter Sutherland, Director-General, GATT.

Stefan Szymanski, Professor, London Business School.

Daniel K. Tarullo, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic & Business Affairs, USA.

Robert M. Worcester, Chairman, Market & Opinion Research International Ltd (MORI), London.

Salvatore Zecchini, Assistant Secretary-General, OECD, Paris.

TRANSLATION English/French French/English simultaneous translation will be available throughout the conference.

CONFERENCE LOCATION

Inter-Continental Hotel 3 rue de Castiglione, 75004 Paris Cedex 01 Telephone: (33 1) 47 71 11 11 Fax: (33 1) 47 71 13 60

THE SPONSORS



International Herald Tribune

FOR FULL PROGRAM DETAILS For full conference details, please fax this form to: JANE BENNEY (44 71) 836 0717

22-10-93

Title (Dr, Mr, Mrs, Ms) First Name

Family Name

Position

Company

Address

Post Code City

Country

Telephone Fax

25 Years Later, Sailing Across Atlantic Isn't What It Used to Be

By Martha Pichey

LONDON — I grew up in one country but live in another, and when I cross the Atlantic it goes without saying that I always fly thousands of feet above it. The North Atlantic is nothing more than a wide blanket of cartographer's blue between England and the United States. I had sailed across the Atlantic in 1967, 10 years after the advent of trans-Atlantic air travel. Enough ships were still crossing for people to consider sailing instead of flying. In many cases it was cheaper, and no one was yet impatient if it took more than eight hours to travel 3,000 miles. That crossing from New York to Southampton was heaven on water: my laissez-faire Dad

in charge of six kids while Mom flew to London to find an apartment. Now grown up and with two children of my own, I had always wanted to repeat the trip — though this time in style. Sadly the great names of the past, like the Aquitania or the Normandie, have long gone. When I finally got my chance this past summer, only one liner was still making the trans-Atlantic run: Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2. It crosses 20 times a year with a price range starting at \$1,300 (one way from New York only, on standby with a below-deck interior cabin) up to \$48,000 (a penthouse, return on the Concorde). I arrived at Southampton with my family, all of us full of excitement and expectation. My first reaction was one of frustration: the huge "terminal" beside the ship prevented me from comprehending its size; the covered gangway

insulated me even more. The QE2 is nearly 1,000 feet (328 meters) long, and its bright red funnel rises more than 10 stories above the sea, but I wouldn't relish these facts until later when I was able to walk on the open decks. We breezed through check-in and passport control and were in our cabin 20 minutes later. I looked for a passenger list, but for security reasons they are no longer issued. Alas, I couldn't scan it for famous names among the 1,400 passengers. I realized by the second day that real celebrities don't go by sea; they fly — on the Concorde, of course. Our two connecting first-class cabins were comfortable enough, but their decor did little to evoke the grandeur and style I had imagined. Cabin grades determine in which of the ship's five restaurants you take your meals, and Cunard is steadfast in its policy of main-

taining these very British "class distinctions." Dining rooms apart, all other areas of the ship and a myriad activities (from napkin folding to laser skeet shooting) were open to all. But passengers tend to get labeled according to their restaurant, and I never felt entirely comfortable with the snobbery that seemed to underlie this. Our steward for the crossing was an Englishman who has been with Cunard for 20 years. He was the best thing about the trip, as attentive and unobtrusive as one could wish for. (If you are in a penthouse you get your own.) Regardless of cabin class, a steward is assigned to each section, with room service available around the clock and free of charge. Cunard describes its top restaurant, The Queen's Grill, as "five star plus" dining, although it wouldn't earn a single Michelin star

if the QE2 were moored. I found the other four restaurants on board to be acceptable alternatives, and far less pretentious. The Princess Grill Port was the prettiest and most intimate place to eat, but you still had to book among the top five cabin grades to eat there. The QE2 calls itself a superliner and in size it certainly is, but it doesn't have the style to match its celebrated predecessors. The large public spaces of the QE2 are well designed to accommodate the flow of hundreds of passengers, but they lack character and imagination. To my mind, the only part of the QE2 that lives up to the image of a luxury liner is its exterior, which includes the long length of the open-air boat deck. As much as I would have liked to plant myself there, open to the elements while wrapped in a woolen blanket aboard my deck

chair, it was rarely possible. Weather and children did not permit. My 4-year-old naturally preferred the dark confines of the video games room, and my 1-year-old would have climbed between the open siderails faster than a sliding shuffleboard puck. My husband's verdict on his time at sea: "Spam in a can." I found the crossing overpriced and without the romance I'd so anticipated. I preferred my nine-day adventure aboard the SS Waterman in 1967. But I am thankful that the opportunity to sail instead of flying still exists, for there are those who would not or could not cross the Atlantic otherwise. For their benefit, long may she sail. Martha Pichey is a freelance writer based in London.

For a Real African Safari, Walk, Don't Ride

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — As we walked the wind-ruffled plain against the low evening sky, we came upon a caravan of 30 giraffes making their way toward the acacia brush of the river bed. We halted and watched them through binoculars, fearful they would take flight and vanish if we approached too near.

Giraffes are an awesome spectacle when you are on foot, even from a distance of 100 yards. They are 20 feet tall, and half of this is neck. Several more feet are taken up by dappled legs, which they use to defend themselves against lions. The muscular force that is packed into a giraffe's neck puts these prehistoric-looking creatures at the bottom of the list when it comes to lion food.

Not so the zebra, which is a favorite lion delicacy. A herd of them were grazing tussocks of grass to our left. We veered to the left to see how close we could get. The stallion raised his head and gave a sharp bark that acknowledged our presence, but the others ignored the intrusion of three happy tourists, two Masai warriors and a young man carrying a hunting rifle in unobtrusive fashion.

The party proceeded cautiously, halting every so often so as not to alarm the animals, then moving forward again. When we were 50 paces from the zebras (I walked it after they had run off in a spiral of dust), I commented on how tame they seemed to be. "The Masai don't hunt plains game, just lion that go after their cattle. And the only outsiders who come here are me and my clients.

So they're not fazed by human beings," explained Peter Jones, our safari guide.

Zebras live in family groups of mares and foals with a dominant stallion in charge. When the females come into estrus, his guardianship is challenged by younger males. Sometimes they fight to see who will cover the females, rearing up on their hind legs and biting each other's necks just as any horse would do.

I asked how you could recognize the stallion of the herd. Peter told me to look through the binoculars. "He always stays slightly apart from the others and his stripes are more clearly defined. Look, this one has claw marks on his rump. A lion must have tried to bring him down for a kill and he fought it off."

A swift copper sun brushed the rim of the Ngorongoro Highlands, 1,000 feet above us, defining ridge and ravine so sharply I wanted to reach out and touch them. Then suddenly I felt the ground tremble and turned to see the giraffes, temporarily forgotten, catter on noiseless hooves into the distance.

The breeze carried a litting whistle across Dimi Plain. A Masai boy, probably no more than 10 years old, was herding goats back to the safety of the thorn-fenced homestead before nightfall. The acrid mix of urine, dust and dying heat caught my nostrils.

"Time to go if we want to get to camp before dark," said Peter. There is only one way to experience Africa, and that is on foot. Following the ragged game trails for several hours a day, passing from the secret places of leafy woodland to the interminable space of open plain, from shadow to searing sunlight, you truly feel the pulse of nature.

In the stillness of the landscape, where silence is heaped upon silence; in the rhythmic

ing of well-exercised calf muscles; in the knowledge that a hot shower and a cold drink will be waiting at the end of it all; you find that an unconditional happiness.

The most rewarding place to go on an adventure safari of this sort is Tanzania, a part of East Africa that is remarkably undamaged by cement buildings, telephone wires or tarmac roads. The Tanzanians recognize the exceptional value of their game-filled savanna, woodlands and mountains and have retained them in their unspoiled state. One-fifth of Tanzania has been set aside as parks and reserves, a very high ratio of wilderness to human habitation.

THE most famous area, of course, is the vast Serengeti Plains, where 1.5 million wildebeests perform an annual migration of more than 500 miles (800 kilometers), and the Ngorongoro Crater, a perfectly contained ecosystem where you can sight lions, rhinos, elephants, buffalo and possibly cheetahs and leopards in the course of a few hours. Serengeti and Ngorongoro are part of the Great Rift Valley system, where widespread eruptions 20 million years ago left behind a mindboggling landscape of volcanoes and craters that can be considered the eighth wonder of the world.

I chose to sample this spectacle by going on a walking safari with Peter Jones, whose bush lore is unsurpassed. The area he took us to was at the foot of the Ngorongoro Highlands, where ancient volcanic mountains loom over dusty plains. Because it is beyond the boundary of both park and reserve, it provided an opportunity not only to track and view wild animals on foot, but also to

become acquainted with the pastoral Masai who live there.

I was fascinated by the warriors, who sometime accompanied us on our treks. These young men wear swords threaded through the beaded belts at their waists and carry spears that are used against cattle rustlers and to kill the lions that attack their cattle. They are vain as well as bold. When they sing, it is with small tosses of the chin to emphasize the luxurious length of their hair, which is confined in hundreds of delicate braids. And they spend hours painting other designs on their faces and chests.

Peter's explanations of Masai customs and animal behavior gave a fascinating insight into the land we walked on, to which no tourist in a minibus is ever privy.

For eight years, Peter worked for the paleontologist Mary Leakey at the nearby Olduvai Gorge. During the course of his excavations, he was chased by rhinos, buffalo and elephants. "Clients come knowing they are going to get something special. It's a very emotional thing for people. For most of them, it's the most extraordinary thing they have ever done."

Despite the exotic surroundings, Peter provides stylish comfort. I slept in a tent on a very comfortable bed. Meals were taken beneath the spreading branches of a thorn tree with drinks around the campfire beforehand.

For more information contact: Tanganyika Film and Safari Outfitters, P.O. Box 49, Arusha, Tanzania. Tel/fax in Arusha: 255-57-8220/8216/8702. Or in the U.S., tel: (213) 488-9500, fax 488-0158. Cost: \$300 to \$500 per person per day.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a London-based journalist who frequently travels in Africa.



Chatwin's Notebooks
When Bruce Chatwin died in 1989, he left 50 notebooks and many photographs from his travels. Notebook excerpts accompany color and black-and-white pictures in a coffee-table book published this week by Jonathan Cape in London. The photos will be exhibited by the Royal Festival Hall beginning on Nov. 24. Above, Turkish sea cadet.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

The Beverly Hillbillies

Directed by Penelope Spheeris. U.S. Consider it a sign of the times that when "The Beverly Hillbillies" first appeared on television, the show was excoriated for lowering the level of popular taste. Now "The Beverly Hillbillies" has been lovingly expanded into a full-length movie, and it is by no means the doppelgänger thing on the big screen. Spheeris, doing her best to turn the cheerful no-brainer into an art form, has moved effortlessly from the purple haze of "Wayne's World" to the pink stucco mansion that becomes home to Hollywood's favorite hicks. In this setting, the film

cashires every last staple of the television series and also adds some modern references, like a distinct hint that the Clampets of Arkansas are related to the Clintons. You'll hate yourself for enjoying this, but enjoy it you will. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Mr. Jones

Directed by Mike Figgis. U.S. This one can lay claim to being Hollywood's first Prizzac movie. Although the film doesn't mention that drug, its subject is personality — that is, the true nature of the self. Are we merely the sum of our chemicals, as some have speculated? Who are

we, then? Our medicated or un-medicated selves? Mr. Jones (Richard Gere), for example, likes who he is when he's flying. But, of course, he's sick. His periods of euphoric enthusiasm are always followed by prolonged fits of depression. Luckily, he eventually falls into the hands of Libbie Bowen (Lena Olin), a much-respected psychiatrist, and their relationship is the heart of this picture. Enter drugs. He's still handsome and a pretty spectacular guy under medication, but the life-affirming energy and passion have dimmed. He has lost the part of himself that he believed to be the best. "I'm a junkie," he says. "I have to have my highs. As a

culture, we may spend a good long while debating the implications of powerful new mood drugs. In "Mr. Jones," love also is a drug, and — just perhaps — the ultimate cure. In the movies, at least. (Hal Hinson, WP)

L'Ombre du Doute

Directed by Aline Issermann. France. The end of a family picnic in the woods, a neat, collected mother (Mireille Perrier), two children and a dog. The father (Alain Bashung) is filming his daughter (Sandrine Blancke); she starts like a frightened doe, he runs in pursuit; a shadow falls between them. Issermann keeps laying on those shadows until no doubt remains: the father is abusing his daughter. The movie vacillates — there are out-of-focus scenes, a thriller atmosphere, interrupted by the incident ring of the documentary. It works best when we can observe the characters without the didactic comments of teachers, judges and social workers. Blancke is exquisite, she never pushes, and Perrier, as the mother — tight lips, tragic eyes — fairly hums with repression. They make you see what they don't want to see, which is quite a trick. (Joan Dupont, IHT)



"Mr. Jones" (top), "Beverly Hillbillies."

EACH WIGGLE OF HIS BIG TOE BROUGHT A SIGN OF RELIEF from the gastritis as they sipped their iced lemon tea. The toe belonged to a Paakakwahlah, an Indian gentleman who created a gentle breeze by working lengths of hanging cloth with a piece of string tied to his big toe. Today, happily, the hotel is fully air-conditioned, but The Long Bar boasts an updated version of the Paakakwahlah's fan. And those who hanker after days gone by will find plenty more at Raffles to remind them of the way things used to be. TEL: (65) 335 1122 FAX: (65) 335 1123

HEAR THIS Novelists usually appear, if at all, as bleak pictures on the back of the dust cover above a brief and boring description. Not so Ivana Trump, whose picture, in a mauve frame (lipstick and feather headress assorted) is the jacket cover of "Free to Love," her newest literary work. The accompanying press release tells us her next book will be nonfiction.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

TRAVEL The Best of France La Belle France is the acclaimed monthly newsletter, evaluates the best — and most overrated — travel in France. Hotels, restaurants, luxury spots, itineraries, travel tips. Paris reviews every month. Unbiased, candid, and fiercely independent. La Belle France is the perfect gift. \$87 per year, satisfaction guaranteed. Check, VISA, MasterCard. Overseas add \$24. LA BELLE FRANCE 170 Rue 248, Charlottesville, VA 22902 USA. Tel: 800 295-1200 FAX: (540) 296-2940. Toll-free in U.S. 1-800-225-7027	HOTELS Holland NOORDWIJK BEACH , luxury 2 bed, 2 bath furnished apartment, 3 balconies and more view beach. Walk to cafe/shop/restaurant/pool/DJ/1500' walk all in or best offer. Call Dennis/ Jack +31 1751 19239 Fax: 13334.	HOTELS FRANCE PARIS NEAR SEINE & EIFFEL TOWER Long stays, 40 to 52 sqm apartments with fully equipped kitchen, hotel services. Family discounts. Close Metro. 10 Avenue de la Zola 75015 Paris. Tel: (33-1) 45 77 72 00 Fax: 45 77 57 87	HOTELS PHILIPPINES ADRIANAL HOTEL , 2108 Ramon Blvd., Manila, Philippines. Tel: 521-1111. 110 rooms facing Manila Bay.	HOTELS ITALY ROME HOTEL VICTORIA **** exclusive rates, restaurant, central, accessible. Via Borghese post. garage. Tel: 6-673931. Te: 60212 Fax: 607850	HOTELS USA THE LATHAM HOTEL - Philadelphia's "International Hotel" located at 17th and Walnut near Independence Square. European charm, multi-lingual staff. Currency exchange, new French-American restaurant. Dinner October and November, corporate rate of \$100 includes free daily breakfast in the world 17th and Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. Call (215) 563-7274. Fax: 563-2201.	BUSINESS TRAVEL BEVERLY HILLS, CA TRAVEL AGENTS Pay for business class, travel first class. Best rates for best hotels in New York, L.A., anywhere in U.S.A. Contact J.J. Fax: (310) 550-9991	LOW COST FLIGHTS ACCESS VOYAGES One Way Round Trip New York London & 450 more destinations around world on 40 different scheduled carriers. Tel: 1-800-333-0228 & 1-82-51-44-94 Fax: 1-40-08-83-38	ACROSS IN CYCLES Tel: (14) 73 63 67 77 Book now by phone with credit card	WORLDWIDE Special departure of the lowest over discount, economy or first. Credit cards welcome. Tel: (212) 67 30 10. Fax: 42 56 25 82	DAILY FLIGHTS AT LOWEST RATES to any major North American city. Tel: (714) 763-1111 Fax: 763-1111
--	---	--	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--

On November 23rd, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on

PERU

Among the topics to be covered are:

- A sweeping privatization program.
- The economy — a solid base for expansion.
- A look at Peru's participation in the Andean Pact.
- Banking and finance — an increase in capitalization.
- Free zones designed to attract investment.

For advertising information, please contact
Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

Herald Tribune

Coming October 23rd
The Money Report is expanding.

Due to exceptional reader interest in the ever-growing financial arena, The Money Report will double in size, with expanded coverage of the personal investing marketplace. The only financial section targeted to high-net-worth individuals with an interest in international investing. Don't miss it. Every Saturday in the IHT.

Herald Tribune

مكتبة الامم

010

THE ARTS GUIDE

IN THE CLUBS

Bangkok: High-So At Brown Sugar

By Andrew Ranard

BANGKOK — The uprising in Bangkok in May 1992 served notice that a middle class with rising expectations had arrived in Thailand. With wealth, image-consciousness has sharpened and has had its effect on inspiring a trendy nightlife scene in Bangkok, more tame but also a great deal more wholesome than the city's notorious wells of dissipation.

For Bangkok's "high-so" — high society — the \$4 to \$6 for a cocktail or a beer at the Brown Sugar on Soi Sarasin, opposite Lumpini Park, is a conspicuous advantage. The Brown Sugar is one of Bangkok's few jazz clubs, a spot with good bands, that seems, on the face of it, to be wall-to-wall New York.

It has a grotto mood: old brick and posters of American movie and music icons on the walls. That's before one notices the plastic menu items in the window (running \$3 to \$8 a dish) by the tables outside.

This feature is borrowed from Japan, and so are the hidden corners of the bar where dining tables are located, suggesting that the owner spent time exploring the curious interior spaces of Tokyo.

A walk up, over and down through these spaces, and then up the spiral steel staircase to the second floor, where a large bass hangs suspended over the performing band below, reveals that the ambience is more ambitious.

Chagall, Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, van Gogh prints and Venice Simplex-Orient Express posters hang on the walls, as well as a brass signboard with Chinese characters and a poster of native Filipino art.

To see how the lower end of Bangkok's expanding middle class amuses itself, for half the price of a drink at the Brown Sugar, there are four or five clubs nearby that spill onto the sidewalk with café tables, and hawkers selling squid and satay from the street.

One of these is the Old West Saloon & Restaurant, which, true to its name, features a country-and-western band. "You can take the music out of Texas, but you can't take the Texas out of me," croons the lead singer, a Thai with a drooping Western shirt and jeans. The bar is rambunctious, with stirrups, halters, saddles, frying pans, branding irons and a collection of American-Indian artifacts on the walls. Some of the customers carry mobile phones, plunked down like six-shooters on the tables.

A motorcycle gang arrives. Leather jackets, long hair, studded gloves, shades, bandanas and tattoos.

They have a blonde American girl riding with them, apparently their icon and a live one. She's well-protected, but the rest of the house gets sneers. The guns could go off any second — or the cameras might roll.

Andrew Ranard frequently writes about Southeast Asia.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthhaus (tel: 712.04.95). To Jan. 27: "Joan Miró: Sculptures and Drawings." More than 80 sculptures created in the 1960s and 1970s and 30 drawings by the Catalan artist. While his early sculptures combined ordinary objects in a surrealist way, in the 1960s Miró used discarded objects and assembled them to give an impression of freedom and dynamics.

BRITAIN

Glyndebourne
1994 Festival (tel: 0273.81.23.21). May 28 to Aug. 25: In the new opera house, performances of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," Tchaikovsky's "Yevgeny Onegin," Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Britten's "Peter Grimes." General booking by post opens on April 6.

London
Accademia Italiana (tel: 225.34.74). To Jan. 23: "Renaissance Florence: The Age of Lorenzo de' Medici." The exhibition focuses on various aspects of the life and patronage of Lorenzo the Magnificent. It includes works by Botticelli, Pollaiuolo and Fra Angelico, but also jewels, metalworks, textiles and illuminated manuscripts.

Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 633.5403). To Dec. 12: "Bill Brandt: Photographs 1929-33." A retrospective of Brandt's work including early photographs from Hungary and Spain, social documentary work in Britain before World War II, as well as landscapes, portraits, studies of nudes and late collages.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 071.308.00.55). To Jan. 23: "Thomas Eakins and the Heart of American Life." 50 portraits by the American realist painter. Also includes a small section on his work as a photographer and a medium and aid to his work.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 437.7438). To Dec. 12: "American Art in the 20th Century." An exhibition of more than 230 works by 60 artists highlighting the development of American sculpture and painting since 1913, starting with Marcel Duchamp and ending with Mike Kelly. Also included are works by Abstract Expressionists such as Pollock, Rothko; Pop artists such as Lichtenstein and Oldenburg; and Bruce Nauman and Richard Serra.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Jan. 2: "Boris de Witt." A retrospective of the British artist's work, exploring his development from still life to abstraction in the 1930s, monumental still lifes in the 1950s, and late reliefs.



CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Center for Architecture (tel: 393.7000). To Jan. 2, 1994: "Exploring Form: Pierrel and the Contemporaries." Drawings, sketches, books, prints, letters and manuscripts showing how 18th-century artists, collectors and antiquarians created and spread a new vision of antiquity.

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Statens Museum for Kunst (tel: 33.91.21.26). To Nov. 28: "Braque & Picasso: Cubism 1907-1914." Covers the years when Braque and Picasso created Cubism.

FRANCE

Paris
Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.17). To Jan. 5: "Nabokov, Vassiliev, Mauriac, Drieu, Valentin, 1888-1900." Three hundred works by the group of young artists who exhibited together in the last decade of the 19th century and whose common style was partly derived from Gauguin's flat pattern compositions. Fans, screens, tapestries and illustrated books are included.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.65). To Jan. 2, 1994: "From Cézanne to Matisse: Masterpieces from the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia." Seventy-two pictures selected from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes, who from 1912 until his death bought 2,000 art works, including an exceptional selection of late 19th- and early 20th-century paintings.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 40.20.51.51). To Dec. 13: "Le Dessin à Verone au 16ème et 17ème Siècles." Eighty drawings, most of them "models" or projects for the decoration of churches, palaces and villas in Verona; including works by Veronese, and lesser known artists such as Giovanni Maria Falconetto, Giovanni Francesco Caroto or Belsatta del Moro.

Musée de l'Orangerie (tel: 42.97.48.16). To Jan. 3: "Les Arts à Paris chez Paul Guillaume, 1918-1935." One of the influential art dealers of the early century, Paul Guillaume encouraged painters like Soutine and Le Douarin Rousseau and introduced African art to the Paris scene. The exhibition features works by de Chirico, Derain, Modigliani and several African pieces.

GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 254.890). To Dec. 12: "Japan and Europe: 1843-1928." More than 500 Japanese engravings, posters like Soutine and Le Douarin Rousseau and introduced African art to the Paris scene. The exhibition features works by de Chirico, Derain, Modigliani and several African pieces.

Fondazione Giorgio Cini (tel: 338.73.33). To Nov. 21: "Francesco Guardi: Vedute Capriccio Feste." For the bicentennial of the Venetian artist's death, this exhibition features 23 large drawings and 50 paintings including views of the Grand Canal from the Thyssen Collection.

Teatro La Fania (tel: 41.78.65.11). Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" (Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 8, 15, 22, 29).

Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 2.21.23.55). To Jan. 2: "From Michael to Kabane: The Russian Avant-Garde in the 20th Century." Features 600 paintings, collages, drawings, gouaches and photographs from the pre-Revolution era to the post-Stalinist reaction, and explores the impact of the Russian artists on their western European counterparts.

Leica R7. PERFECTION MADE IN GERMANY



Scene from "Magic Flute" in Lausanne; Qing dish in Washington; Beckmann woodcut in San Francisco.

Oper der Stadt Köln (tel: 21.82.221). Oct. 27: A new production of Puccini's "Tosca," conducted by Michelangelo Veltri, with Galina Kallina, Mano Melagrini, and Alain Fondary.

Gustav-Lübcke-Museum (tel: 23.81.17.29.39). To Feb. 27: "Egypt: The Quest for Immortality." Deals with ancient Egypt's obsession with the afterlife and displays artifacts found in tombs.

Stuttgart
Staatgalerie (tel: 0711.212.4050). To Nov. 14: "Oskar Schlemmer: Paintings from 1930." 150 pieces, including some of the paintings which reduced figures to a rhythmic play between their various elements, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the death of the German artist and his influence on his contemporaries.

Castello di Rivoli in Rivoli (tel: 558.72.56). To Nov. 30: From Brancusi to Botticelli. More than 200 photographs by Brancusi, Boffler, Bresset and Botticelli.

Palazzo Ducale (tel: 56.24.40). To Oct. 31: "Carpets from the Central Asian Nomads." An exhibition featuring 100 carpets from the 18th and 19th centuries borrowed from the State Museum of Ethnography in St. Petersburg.

Castello di Rivoli in Rivoli (tel: 558.72.56). To Nov. 30: From Brancusi to Botticelli. More than 200 photographs by Brancusi, Boffler, Bresset and Botticelli.

Fondazione Giorgio Cini (tel: 338.73.33). To Nov. 21: "Francesco Guardi: Vedute Capriccio Feste." For the bicentennial of the Venetian artist's death, this exhibition features 23 large drawings and 50 paintings including views of the Grand Canal from the Thyssen Collection.

Teatro La Fania (tel: 41.78.65.11). Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" (Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 8, 15, 22, 29).

Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 2.21.23.55). To Jan. 2: "From Michael to Kabane: The Russian Avant-Garde in the 20th Century." Features 600 paintings, collages, drawings, gouaches and photographs from the pre-Revolution era to the post-Stalinist reaction, and explores the impact of the Russian artists on their western European counterparts.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Grand Théâtre (tel: 022.311.22.18). Nov. 6, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 21: Rossini's "La Cenerentola," in a Jérôme Savary's production. Conducted by Jesus Lopez Cobos with Rockwell Blake and Jennifer Lamore.

Musée de l'Elysée (tel: 817.48.21). To Oct. 31: "Gerard Ulysès: L'Œuvre." Photographs of life on stage or behind the stage in various opera houses.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.78). To Nov. 21: "Edgar Degas: 1834-1917." More than 70 sculptures and 130 paintings, sketches and drawings of Degas's favorite themes: horses, ballerinas, prostitutes and bathers.

UNITED STATES

Fort Worth
Kimball Art Museum (tel: 817.332.8451). To Dec. 12: "Gambastata Tiepolo: Master of the Oil Sketch." A selection of 63 small oil sketches tracing the 18th-century Venetian painter's development from the light-hearted mythology of his early work through the fervent religious paintings produced at the end of his life in Spain.

Houston
The Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 639.7300). To Dec. 5: "Two Lives: Georgia O'Keeffe and Alfred Stieglitz, a Conversation in Paintings and Photographs." Husband and wife working in different media, O'Keeffe and Stieglitz were interested by the relationship between music and color, landscape and emotion, touch and sight. The exhibition features 55 photographs and 35 paintings and drawings.

Malibu
The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 310.459.7611). To Dec. 26: "The Power of Myth: European Mythological Drawings of the 15th through the 19th Century." Explores the choice and treatment of ancient gods and heroes by artists of different countries and periods, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, French and Spanish artists are represented, including Delacroix, Goya, Raphael, Rubens and Boucher.

New York
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.9400). To Jan. 11: "Joan Miró." In celebration of the 100th anniversary of Miró's birth, an exhibition of 400 works, including more than 150 paintings, as well as sculptures, drawings, ceramics, prints and illustrated books.

Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 212.685.0008). To Jan. 2: "French Drawings from the Pierpont Morgan Library." This exhibition of 125 French drawings includes important works by 17th-century artists such as Poussin; 18th-century artists such as Watteau, Boucher and Fragonard; masters of the Romantic movement, including Delacroix, and drawings by Ingres and Degas.

Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 212.570.3633). To Jan. 8: "Collection in Context: Gorky's Belshazzel." The exhibition brings together Arshile Gorky's "Belshazzel" of 1947, along with related studies. By 1946, Gorky began to exorcise studies in ink, pencil, watercolor, crayon and charcoal; the final works fuses drawing and painting, as well as botanical, animal and mineral forms.

San Francisco
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 415.252.0000). To Nov. 14: "Max Beckmann Prints." More than 80 prints reveal the German artist's vision and explore the metaphors that convey his philosophical ideas regarding man and salvation, and his view of German society in the post-World War I period. "Hell," a series of large lithographs completed in 1919 vividly depicts a society in collapse.

Washington
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery (tel: 202.357.2700). To Nov. 28: "Joined Colors: Decoration and Meaning in Chinese Porcelain." Ceramics from collectors in the Min Chiu Society of Hong Kong.

Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 202.357.2700, daily). To Jan. 8: "William de Kooning." A selection of 50 paintings, drawings and sculptures covering the artist's production between 1939 and 1965. It encompasses his explorations of Cubist and Surrealist sources, Abstract Expressionist works, bronze figures from the 1970s, and his late abstractions. The exhibition will travel to Barcelona, Boston and Houston.

Empress Pleas Museum (tel: 338.73.33). To July 1994: "Warrior Ritual: Treasures of the Warring States." An exhibition of China's bronze-ware culture from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.). Displays not only the formidable might of the Warring States but also many outstanding works of art and national treasures attesting to the technological and cultural progress of China in transition 2,500 years ago.

Amsterdam
Tropenmuseum (tel: 56.88.215). To Jan. 2: "Jewelry of Old Java." Gold ornaments and ritual objects from the Java used to mark important events such as death, marriage and other events.

Singapore
Empress Pleas Museum (tel: 338.73.33). To July 1994: "Warrior Ritual: Treasures of the Warring States." An exhibition of China's bronze-ware culture from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.). Displays not only the formidable might of the Warring States but also many outstanding works of art and national treasures attesting to the technological and cultural progress of China in transition 2,500 years ago.

BOOKS

SADE: A Biography.

By Maurice Lever. Translated from French by Arthur Goldhammer. 626 pages. \$35. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Reviewed by James Miller

ON the night of Oct. 18, 1763, Donatien Alphonse François de Sade, better known today as the Marquis de Sade — philosopher, pornographer, author of "Justine," "Juliette" and "The 120 Days of Sodom" — earned his first trip to prison. Twenty-three years old, the privileged son of a family of ancient nobility, he had been molded in the image of his father, a notorious libertine. Yet even in a milieu where the licentiousness of aristocrats was regarded with frank indulgence, Sade's behavior that night provoked a scandal.

According to the testimony of Sade's victims, a prostitute named Jeanne Testard, the young nobleman, having secured her services, led the girl back to his Paris apartment, bolting the door behind them. After ascertaining that Testard believed in God, Sade burst into a stream of imprecations. He next had the girl made with different whips, one made of cane, one made of iron. Sade then produced two ivory figures of Christ; while he trampled on one, he masturbated with the other. He ordered the girl to do the same. She refused. The next day, she fled to the police, who promptly placed Sade under arrest.

Though blasphemy was, at the time, a crime punishable by death, Sade's prison stay lasted only 15 days; in 18th-century France it was customary to excuse the excesses of those well-born. Whether properly punished or not, episodes like this one — and there were to be a great many more — formed a living first draft for Sade's later, purely literary feats of unfeared erotic fantasy. Whatever else he was — as Maurice Lever shows in this long and lively biography — the "divine Marquis"

WHAT THEY'RE READING

George Mertes, head of the German Information Center in New York, is reading "The Volcano Lover" by Susan Sontag. "I simply love this book because it is exceptionally well-researched and written in a very flamboyant way, describing the period of the French Revolution, but set in a royal court in Italy." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



was an authentic "sadist." Although he never indulged in the orgies of mutilation and murder so starkly depicted in "Juliette," he certainly did not shrink from staging his own private theater of sexual cruelty. He was perfectly willing to torture and torture unwilling accomplices, turning his victims into virtual prisoners. And in the scandal that earned him his long stay in prison, he seriously poisoned several young prostitutes with an overdose, apparently accidental, of Spanish fly. (Lever speculates that the large dose of the aphrodisiac was meant to induce the women to submit more eagerly to Sade's erotic ideas.)

These facts about Sade's life give a certain edge to the moral and political questions that have long surrounded the pornographic fantasies for which he is famous, or infamous. As Simone de Beauvoir bluntly put it: "Must we burn Sade?" For a long time, the conventional answer to that question was "Yes." Throughout the 19th century, Sade's books were generally unavailable. It was only in 1909 that the first anthology of his work appeared, edited by the poet Guillaume Apollinaire. The first accurate text of "The 120 Days of Sodom" appeared in the 1930s. By then Sade had been adapted as a literary spirit by André Breton, and the surrealists — and turned into the founding saint of a new erotic-philosophical cult by Georges Bataille.

After the war, as the legal barriers to publishing pornography fell in one country after another, Sade's legend spread. And in France in 1950, Sade received the ultimate stamp of cultural approval: publication of the first volume of his complete works in Gallimard's prestigious Pléiade series.

The controversy surrounding Sade's work in our own day has fueled fresh interest in his life. Lever, director of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris and the world's foremost contemporary Sade scholar, has discovered a large cache of previously unpublished documents and letters. He has a sure grasp of the social context, and a subtle sense of Sade's place in the great events of the French Revolution.

Born in 1740, Sade came of age in what would turn out to be the twilight years of the Old Regime. After a conventional course of schooling and military service, and an equally conventional arranged marriage with a woman of appropriate status and means, Sade began to flaunt his unusual erotic tastes with an indiscretion, and propensity for blasphemy, that his wife's family came to find intolerable. Using the power of a royal *lettre de cachet*, or secret letter, which allowed petitioners to bypass the public courts, Sade's mother-in-law had him arrested. For 12 years after 1778, the liber-

ate languished in prison, spending his time reading, writing and eating. A creature of uncontrollable appetite, he grew fat.

In 1790, Sade was liberated by the new revolutionary regime. Trying his hand at writing plays as well as pornography, Sade was briefly able to publish freely. Though grateful for his freedom, he was never a radical democrat, as Lever convincingly shows. Hoping to survive the revolution, he rather struggled to play the part of a committed militant, almost without success. He barely escaped the guillotine.

Although Sade had published both "Justine" and "Juliette" anonymously, the authorities were not fooled. At first, the censors left him alone. But in 1801, Sade was arrested and held without trial. The last years of his life he passed in an asylum at Charenton, on the grounds that he suffered from "libertine dementia" — a diagnosis unknown to modern medicine.

Lever's biography is likely to remain definitive for some years to come. It is briskly written, and has been smartly abridged and translated into English by Arthur Goldhammer. Still, there is something finally unsatisfying about the book. Part of the problem is unavoidable: The long periods of time that Sade spent in prisons passed largely without dramatic incident. Lever compensates this problem by keeping his focus doggedly on the externals of Sade's daily existence. He gives us the surface of Sade's life, with no sense of its inner depths; he describes the author at work, but without analyzing his texts, or appraising any of his animating ideas. Sade emerges a paradoxically diminished character.

It has sometimes been said that Sade is a model of imaginative literature, the freest of spirits, a writer of heroic stature. Such praise seems misplaced. A tedious stylist sticking to a kind of psychological insight, Sade looks large as an obsessive philosopher of "Nature" and the "natural" pleasures to be found in inflicting and suffering pain. His views might seem merely bizarre, were it not for certain terrible facts about his characters (and why not by Sade himself?) was a hallucinatory precursor of the world ruled by the Gestapo, its tortures, and its camps." Albert Camus agreed: "Contemporary history and tragedy really begin with him."

A philosophy that can force us to think about the unthinkable — and so grapple with some of the most unappealing facets of our own century — is so small an achievement. That is one reason why we cannot burn Sade; and a reason, too, for reading Lever's flawed but fascinating biography.

James Miller, an associate professor at the New School for Social Research and the author of "The Passion of Michel Foucault," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT THE World Junior Team Championships in Aarhus, Denmark, the Danish team lost to the German team by half an imp, the smallest margin in the history of international play. The German team included Klaus Repe.

South made a thoughtful and crucial play: He cashed the ace and king of diamonds.

think of cashing the diamond winners and went down in the game by misguessing in the black suits.

NORTH			
♠	K1086		
♥	K95		
♦	A		
♣	K1053		
WEST			
♠	Q1042		
♥	986532		
♦	A7		
EAST			
♠	Q74		
♥	A88		
♦	Q7		
♣	J842		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	AJ32		
♥	J73		
♦	104		
♣	Q98		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♠, West 1♠, East 1♠, South 2♠, West 2♠, East 2♠, South 3♠, West 3♠, East 3♠, South 4♠, West 4♠, East 4♠. West led the heart two.

Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

She will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum, delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities. She will also share her tips on how to select quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.

Don't miss this series.

COMING NOVEMBER 15TH

JAPAN

Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

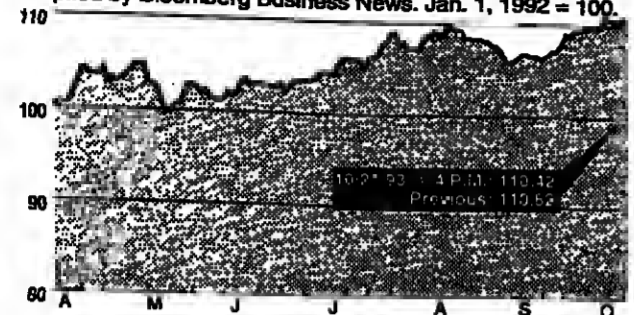
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, October 22, 1993

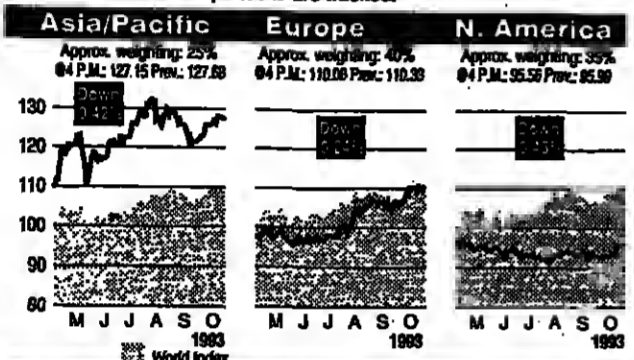
Page 11

THE TRIB INDEX: 110.42

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 230 Internationally Investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.



Industrial Sectors		
Sector	Index	% Change
Energy	109.84	+0.16
Utilities	116.65	-0.77
Finance	119.58	-0.28
Services	120.97	-0.89
Capital Goods	104.96	-0.15
New Materials	104.23	-0.92
Consumer Goods	93.51	+0.01
Miscellaneous	120.45	-0.07

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by mail. Write to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Prudential Securities Settlement

WASHINGTON — Prudential Securities Inc. agreed Thursday to pay \$371 million to settle federal and state charges of using improper sales tactics to sell investments known as limited partnerships during the 1980s Wall Street boom.

It was the second-largest settlement with regulators paid by a securities firm since the now-defunct bank-broker powerhouses, Dressel Burnham Lambert Inc. agreed to pay \$650 million in 1989. Prudential, without admitting or denying wrongdoing, agreed Thursday to set up a \$330 million fund to compensate investors. Prudential also agreed to pay \$10 million in fines to the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$26 million to state governments and \$5 million to the National Association of Securities Dealers.

"Perhaps most significantly, the fund is only a down payment," said the chairman of the SEC, Arthur Levitt Jr., said. "For if Prudential's liabilities to limited partnership investors exceed \$330 million, the firm is under a court order to make all additional payments necessary to compensate injured investors fully." The settlement arises from the marketing of 700 separate limited partnerships in the 1980s by Prudential-Bache Securities, as the firm was known. An estimated \$8 billion was raised in oil, real estate, entertainment and other ventures. The SEC enforcement chief, William McLucas, called the settlement unprecedented, saying it is "the largest ever arising out of retail sales abuses by a brokerage firm." No individuals are cited in the SEC enforcement case filed with the settlement. Even so, regulators said, actions against current and former Prudential employees still could be initiated. (AP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Funds Flood Abroad

New Markets Dazzle but May Deceive

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — Bankers and brokers abroad are being inundated with American investment money that is pushing prices to records in some local markets. How long can the flood last? What will happen to Wall Street's current favor of the month when some of those exotic foreign investments turn sour?

The answers to these questions probably lie in the two most important factors that sent American investors abroad in the first place — low dollar interest rates and high prices on Wall Street — and neither is likely to change very much soon. Americans are therefore unlikely to pull the plug on foreign markets, although flows will be subject to normal ups and downs, and when large and sophisticated institutions move their money, it is just as likely to shift from one foreign market to another as it is to come home.

There are also few expectations that any turn by the Federal Reserve toward somewhat tighter money as the U.S. economy improves will pull home much investment capital. "The Fed won't be seeing alone" in an integrated world economy, said David Strougan, director of international finance at the Securities Industry Association. Meanwhile, the globalization of markets is helping Americans develop a familiarity with and taste for foreign stocks that Wall Street specialists believe will survive the inevitable bumps to markets inside and outside the United States. Buyers of mutual funds, who are the main force behind the drive abroad, learned from the recovery after the 1987 crash that it does not pay to cut and run. That does not fit the goals of the mass of American investors, which is to preserve capital, mainly for retirement. "Globalization has been going on here in fits and starts for several years," said Abby Joseph Cohen, chief strategist for Goldman Sachs. "People are looking for 'proven companies' abroad and are getting to know them. I don't believe that wiggles in interest rates will bring money back home." Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. also believed that the trend toward foreign securities, still only 6 to 8 percent of the average U.S. portfolio, was here to stay: "Twenty years from now American pensioners are going to depend on Hong Kong to pay them dividends, just as the Japanese insurance companies who bought U.S. Treasury bonds

in the 1980s are going to pay dividends from their dollar earnings."

Pension funds may not yet view things quite that way, but they may have no choice. Most U.S. funds are allocated money by corporations on the assumption of an 8 percent annual return. Now the most they can earn in investment-grade dollar bonds is closer to 6 percent, and many are dipping their toes into foreign waters for higher yields. Will they stay?

"They are nervous because they've never done this before," said Nicholas Sargan of Prudential's Global Fixed Income Advisers. His clients have invested in European bonds for the higher returns and are counting on capital gains earned during

the normal cycle of falling interest rates to protect them against any currency losses against the dollar.

"They are waiting through the full cycle to see if it works out well. If it does, they'll come back again," said Mr. Sargan.

Global markets are no longer just a one-way bet down a two-way street but more like a game of three-dimensional chess.

Hong Kong, which has been setting new records almost daily this month, is basically a China play, and Latin American markets are a similar bet on the area's huge growth potential. Investing in Japan has been a currency play on a strengthening yen and a bet that Tokyo markets have overhyped to go but up.

In Europe, traditional investors head for blue chips and government bonds because they want to get in at the bottom of the bull market. Europe in recession now is where the United States was two years ago.

So what will happen when American investors do when one of these markets suffers what analysts delicately call a correction? "The more overextended a market, the more dramatic the pullback," said Robert Walberg of MMS International, who re-

See FUNDS, Page 12

QVC Launches Hostile Offer For Paramount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The battle for Paramount Communications Inc. heated up Thursday when QVC Network Inc. said that it would launch a hostile two-part tender offer valued at \$9.5 billion for the entertainment concern.

QVC said it would offer \$80 a share for 51 percent of Paramount's shares and exchange about 1.43 shares of QVC for each of the remaining shares. The offer is valued at about \$9.5 billion, comparable to the offer that QVC made to Paramount a month ago.

QVC had previously tried to negotiate a deal to buy the entertainment giant, but with the hostile tender offer it appealed directly to Paramount's shareholders.

QVC and Viacom Inc. have been jockeying for more than a month over Paramount, since Viacom made a friendly offer of \$7.7 billion in September.

QVC said it also had begun litigation against Paramount and Viacom.

Viacom reached an agreement Sept. 12 with Paramount to merge in a cash-and-stock acquisition then valued at \$69.14 a share, or about \$8.2 billion. A week later, QVC made a higher cash-and-stock offer valued at about \$10.2 billion.

Those offers have since declined because of fluctuations in share prices. Viacom's offer is now valued at \$64.40 a share, about \$7.7 billion, and QVC's is valued at \$79.34 a share, or about \$9.48 billion.

Trading in Paramount shares in the New York Stock Exchange was halted on Thursday afternoon after the announcement. The shares last traded at \$76, unchanged from the closing price Wednesday.

"QVC is taking its offer to the

shareholders," said a person close to the situation. "Viacom has had enough time to raise its offer to match ours. If they don't increase their offer soon, it's going to be too late."

Traders said QVC was putting the squeeze on Viacom.

"It's time for Viacom to put up or shut up," said John Twohill, a trader at PaineWebber. "QVC is escalating its assault on the company."

The shareholders could be more receptive than Paramount's management has been to an offer that values Paramount at \$1.8 billion more than Viacom's. Martin S. Davis, Paramount's chief executive, does not want to see the company sold to Barry Diller, formerly at Paramount and now QVC's chairman.

On Wednesday, as requested, QVC's lawyers and bankers forwarded detailed information about its earlier bid to Paramount's advisers.

That packet included information about QVC's finances, management changes it envisions after a merger, possible regulatory roadblocks, and any plans it may have to sell Paramount assets after the deal.

QVC has told analysts that, so far, the only assets it might dispose of are Paramount's television stations. Mr. Diller has reportedly offered the stations to Walt Disney Co., which is being run by two other Paramount alumni.

Paramount's board seemed aware of QVC's mounting displeasure. One executive close to Paramount said he "believed" because of outside pressure to respond to the higher offer and because Viacom's chairman, Sumner M. Redstone, seemed to no hurry to raise his bid.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT)

Thinking Ahead

Trade Walls in the Wheat Fields

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If all politics is local, you wouldn't expect the politics of international trade to be much different — and it isn't.

As the Gaullist-led French government defends the interests of its grain farmers in the Uruguay Round, it is unlikely to forget that they are big supporters of the party leader, Jacques Chirac.

As President Bill Clinton insists on open markets for Hollywood movies, it is hardly lost on him that he needs California on his side when he seeks re-election in 1996.

And as Mr. Clinton fights an uphill battle to persuade a reluctant Congress to back the North American Free Trade Agreement, he faces an avalanche of demands from special interests for favors in return.

Latest into the ring is North Dakota, where the issue is also grain — the durum wheat that goes into pasta, of which North Dakota is the main U.S. producer.

North Dakota's two senators, and seven others from neighboring farm states, are seeking urgent punitive tariffs or quotas on Canadian wheat exports — and they expect a decision before Nov. 17, the date now set for the House vote on NAFTA.

Of course, most of the senators deny they see a link between the two issues. But it's being put about widely on Capitol Hill that if Mr. Clinton acts against Canada, he could swing perhaps a dozen votes in the house and half a dozen in the Senate in favor of NAFTA.

The tortuous logic behind this is that by stopping imports of wheat from Canada, which already has a free trade agreement with the United States, Mr. Clinton would reassure people that he would not allow free trade with Mexico to hurt, either.

Unfortunately, of course, the logic works the other way around in Canada. Representatives of the Canadian Liberal Party, widely expected to win Monday's elections, are warning that U.S. action against Canada would further jeopardize Canada's final approval of NAFTA, which the Liberals are already threatening to reopen once in office.

What's more, the Canadians, the United States' best individual trading partners, are also threatening stern reprisals against U.S. exports if Mr. Clinton caves in to his farmers.

But, with luck, the North Dakotans' demands might actually backfire and do the world a big service. By clamoring for protection against cheaper, higher-quality grain imports from Canada, they are presenting Mr. Clinton with a great opportunity to come down decisively on the side of free trade.

Although Mr. Clinton appears convinced of the intellectual case for free trade, he has hitherto also seemed to feel the need to pander to protectionist pressures.

When the request arrives on his desk, Mr. Clinton can decide to shoot first — by agreeing that there is an emergency and introducing immediate quotas or tariffs. Or he can ask questions first, by sending the request to the International Trade Commission. Or, best of all, he can throw the whole thing out.

The problem is anyway largely the fault of the United States, which has created shortages and high prices in its own market by paying vast subsidies to ship its durum wheat to other countries.

If Canadian durum wheat is kept out by imports of ready-made pasta products — effectively transferring food-industry jobs out of the United States.

Because of the U.S. export subsidies, pasta producers abroad can already buy American durum wheat more cheaply than the American food industry can. Keeping out Canadian wheat would force American prices even higher.

And the rational response of American food manufacturers would be simply to move their factories north across the border — as some of them have indeed threatened to do.

It would be a classic case of a country taking protectionist measures and hurting itself more than the intended target. Mr. Clinton should seize the occasion to show Americans, and the rest of the world, that he can rise above local protectionist politics. And he should promote NAFTA for the advantages it will bring to the United States, not on the grounds that he will make it easy to evade its consequences.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Lira	Yen	S.F.	Yen	CS
London	1.00	0.75	1.66	20.48	163.26	109.10	1.36	163.26	109.10
Paris	1.48	1.00	1.00	16.65	136.48	80.33	1.36	136.48	80.33
Frankfurt	1.48	1.00	1.00	16.65	136.48	80.33	1.36	136.48	80.33
Japan	1.00	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.008	1.00	0.009	0.008
India	1.00	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	1.00	0.018	0.017
Italy	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001
Spain	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001
Sweden	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001
Switzerland	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001
U.K.	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001
U.S.	1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	1.00	0.0001	0.0001

German Carmakers Look to Southeast Asia

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

MAKUHARI, Japan — Mercedes-Benz will sell more cars in Southeast Asia than Japan this year. BMW's market share is bigger in Thailand than Germany. And Volkswagen is the biggest carmaker in China, the world's fastest-growing market.

As Germany's automakers struggle to make their operations more competitive in Europe, and stem losses to Japanese competitors in the United States, German executives attending the Tokyo Motor Show said Southeast Asia was emerging as the key market for growth.

"In these times of the virtually worldwide recession, the Asia-Pacific region is the only one which still has the potential for further economic growth," said Martin Posth, chairman of VW Asia-Pacific Ltd., the company's regional headquarters based in Hong Kong.

For all three companies, Southeast Asia this year will be a bigger market than Japan. The development shows that, even though Japan comprises two-thirds of the region's gross national product and is by far the largest market, exorbitant land prices and tough domestic competitors make it a far more difficult market to crack.

In the cases of the luxury carmakers BMW and Mercedes-Benz, the rise of Southeast Asian sales also reflects how the region's newly affluent classes are willing to splash out big sums for fancy cars. For VW, the importance of the region lies in China, where the company runs two plants that it plans to expand into a regional production platform.

In a decade where little growth is seen in the biggest and most saturated car markets in Europe, America and Japan, the Southeast Asian market is entering the fast lane as consumer incomes rise to a level high enough to buy automobiles for the first time. VW reckons the total Asia-Pacific car population of 23.2 million in 1990 will nearly double to 45 million by the year 2000, as most countries achieve per capita GNPs of \$1,000.

BMW, which expects to sell some 30,000 cars in Southeast Asia this year, reckons the figure could double over the next five years, according to one executive, who refused to be identified.

Without doubt, early and major investments have given the Japanese a nearly unassailable position throughout the region. Nissan Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Corp. plan big expansions of production facilities in Thailand. Mitsubishi Motors Corp. is like-

wise a major producer in Thailand; the company also is a major force behind the Proton, the Malaysian national car. Next year, Mitsubishi will begin assembling minibuses in a Vietnamese joint venture.

These investments have proved a key to bypassing high tariffs imposed on imports and carving out a dominant share of the market. The one major exception is China, where they trail badly, having failed to invest when they had the chance a decade ago.

"The Germans should see continued sales growth in Southeast Asia, but their market share will come under pressure due to more aggressive Japanese marketing," said Peter Boardman, senior analyst at UBS Securities.

The Big Three American automakers remain far behind. The one exception is Ford Motor Co., which operates a plant in Taiwan, where it is the No. 1 brand. The company's new chief executive, Alexander Trotman, said Thursday in Tokyo that Ford had held numerous talks on component manufacturing in China as well as "preliminary negotiations about assembly."

"We clearly have to have a major place in the huge growth of the Asia-Pacific region," he told reporters. Although far behind the Japanese, the

See AUTOS, Page 13

German Rate Cut Lifts Dollar and Markets

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets responded strongly to Thursday's unexpected cut in German interest rates. The Deutsche mark weakened across the board, while the dollar was the star performer on the foreign-exchange market.

Most European stock markets advanced strongly. In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 Index ended at a record 3,188.3, up 32 points, or 1.01 percent. In Paris, the CAC 40-share index surged 50.04 points to 2,199.72.

The dollar traded as high as 1.6646 DM before ending in Europe at 1.6635 DM, after having started the day at 1.6590 DM. But with short-term German interest rates still some three percentage points higher than dollar rates, analysts were unwilling to predict how high the dollar could recover until next week's data on third-quarter growth shows how fast the U.S. economy is recovering.

Even the beleaguered Belgian franc improved against the mark, although Belgium cut its discount rate half a point, to 6 percent, and its central bank rate by a quarter point, to 9.4 percent — highlighting the fact that lower interest rates are what the market is seeking. The franc traded early in the day at 21.90 per mark and ended trading at 21.71.

Anticipating that French official rates will be cut shortly, the market bid up the French franc to 3.5061 per mark, compared to the opening level of 3.5345.

Amid the euphoria, analysts argued about whether the surprise change in Frankfurt represented a change in the Bundesbank's operating policy.

"It's tempting to think there's been a change," said Richard Reid, Frankfurt-based analyst for Union Bank of Switzerland. "There was no real hope to hang the cuts on in terms of inflation data or money-supply growth, suggesting a slight change in emphasis to a greater concern about the economy."

"There's a general election in 12 months and if there's no stimulation now, Germany could go into the election with the economy in a depressed state. I think the move heralds more rate cuts — another quarter-point off the discount rate before year-end followed by half-point cuts in February, May and early autumn

See DOLLAR, Page 12

IB
BLANCPAIN

The ultra-slim watch

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.

Arfan

Julien Dubois Capucines, Manufacture de Montres de la Vallée de Joux
15, boulevard des Capucines, 75002 Paris, Tel. (1) 42.61.66.74
70, boulevard St-Hippolyte, 75006 Paris, Tel. (1) 49.24.01.36
Hotel Royal, 14900 Deauville, Tel. (16) 31.816.61

MARKET DIARY

Higher Rates Push Stock Prices Down

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Thursday after a rise in long-term bond interest rates jolted investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.94 points at 3,636.16, according to an unofficial tally.

Market participants also said investors had to continue wading through the heavy flow of corporate earnings reports.

At 3 P.M., WMX Technologies paced the Big Board actives, off slightly after a rating downgrade from Merrill Lynch & Co.

There's a continued shifting of funds from high-flying stocks to more-conservative stocks, she said.

DOLLAR: Deutsche Mark Slides

Continued from Page 11

It was not only the timing of the cut that caused surprise, but the style of the move. Up to now, the Bundesbank has maneuvered the money market rate — currently 6.67 percent — down to the level of the discount rate and then used

that compression to justify a cut in the floor rate.

This time, it cut the discount rate half a point, to 5.75 percent from 6.25 percent, and announced that the money-market rate, which had been nearly half a point above the floor rate, would be reduced to 6.4 percent.

Lawrence Kantor, chief European economist at J.P. Morgan, said the market's surprise was compounded by the timing of the cut.

"Coming so soon after the inauguration of a new Bundesbank president — and one who has political connections — you'd have thought Hans Tietmeyer would have gone out of his way to avoid any connotation of political influence. It may undermine the Bundesbank's credibility, at least for a while."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Oct. 21

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, and Zurich.

Table of world stock markets including Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo.

port. Shortly before the market opened, the Labor Department reported the number of jobless Americans filing new claims for unemployment insurance rose by 6,000 to a seasonally adjusted 350,000 in the week ended Oct. 16.

Market participants also said investors had to continue wading through the heavy flow of corporate earnings reports.

At 3 P.M., WMX Technologies paced the Big Board actives, off slightly after a rating downgrade from Merrill Lynch & Co.

There's a continued shifting of funds from high-flying stocks to more-conservative stocks, she said.

Bonds slipped after a better-than-expected jobless-claims report.

There's been no change in policy, it's done over the past year — reducing rates on average by a quarter-point a month.

Rainer Velt at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt acknowledged that Mr. Tietmeyer's defense of the rate cuts, using the annualized rate of inflation over the past three and six months — showing respectively rises of 2.4 and 2.7 percent — rather than the year-to-year measure of 4.2 percent, could be interpreted as trying to put the most favorable gloss on the numbers to justify the reduction.

But, he insisted, "That would be an over-interpretation. There's been no change in policy."

Lawrence Kantor, chief European economist at J.P. Morgan, said the market's surprise was compounded by the timing of the cut.

"Coming so soon after the inauguration of a new Bundesbank president — and one who has political connections — you'd have thought Hans Tietmeyer would have gone out of his way to avoid any connotation of political influence. It may undermine the Bundesbank's credibility, at least for a while."

But, Mr. Kantor, added, "Looked at objectively, the Bundesbank is doing nothing different from what

FUNDS: Will Flow of U.S. Investors Abroad Stop?

Continued from Page 11

oned that not more than 30 to 40 percent of the recent flood would be reversed after a sharp drop in Hong Kong or Mexico City.

In addition, more of that might come from individual rather than institutional investors, said Vivian Lewis, editor of Global Investing, a newsletter that follows foreign stocks. She reasoned that individ-

uals who get margin calls were more likely to liquidate their foreign positions first.

"Smart institutional money still views the U.S. market as lagging the rest of the world, and it would look elsewhere," said Mr. Walberg. For example, if Congress killed the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Mexican exchange took a dive, his preferred chess move would not be to dump Tele-

fonos de Mexico at a loss and bring the money home to the supposed safety of AT&T. Instead he would advise taking profits in Hong Kong and moving the money into the depressed Mexican market to pick up bargains. This is in line with the axiom of principal investing as it is taught here; a principal reason is to diversify risk, and bringing the money back home would defeat the purpose.

Lawrence Kantor, chief European economist at J.P. Morgan, said the market's surprise was compounded by the timing of the cut.

"Coming so soon after the inauguration of a new Bundesbank president — and one who has political connections — you'd have thought Hans Tietmeyer would have gone out of his way to avoid any connotation of political influence. It may undermine the Bundesbank's credibility, at least for a while."

But, Mr. Kantor, added, "Looked at objectively, the Bundesbank is doing nothing different from what

There's a continued shifting of funds from high-flying stocks to more-conservative stocks, she said.

Bonds slipped after a better-than-expected jobless-claims report.

There's been no change in policy, it's done over the past year — reducing rates on average by a quarter-point a month.

The Dow table showing market indices and their changes.

NYSE Most Actives table listing top-performing stocks.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top-performing stocks.

NYSE Daily table showing daily market activity.

AMEX Daily table showing daily market activity.

Previous NASDAQ Daily table showing previous day's activity.

Dow Jones Averages table showing major indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing S&P sector indices.

NYSE Indexes table showing NYSE sector indices.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing NASDAQ sector indices.

AMEX Index table showing AMEX sector indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing bond averages.

Market Sales table showing market sales data.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing odd-lot trading.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing S&P 100 options.

Previous NASDAQ Daily table showing previous day's activity.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing European futures prices.

Food table showing food commodity prices.

Metals table showing metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table showing stock index futures.

Dividends table showing dividend information.

Financial table showing financial futures prices.

Salomon Has Loss in Its Strong Suit

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Salomon Inc. said Thursday it had earnings of \$20 million in the third quarter but a \$173 million pretax loss in trading for its own account, which is usually its strong point.

Earnings for the securities and commodities firm in its Salomon earlier. Salomon said third-quarter operating profit in its Salomon Brothers Inc. brokerage unit dropped to \$19 million from \$51 million a year earlier because own-account or proprietary trading, in which the firm uses its own money, showed a big operating loss.

AT&T and MCI Post Higher Profits

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that profit rose 11 percent to a record of \$1.07 billion for the third quarter, citing gains in its electronic-products and financial-services businesses.

The profit, equal to 79 cents a share, compared with \$96.3 million, or 72 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 3 percent, to \$11.66 billion from \$11.18 billion.

Separately, MCI Communications Inc., the nation's second-longest-distance carrier, said profit rose 13 percent to \$174 million, or 31 cents a share, as traffic on its network was up 15 percent. (Reuters AP)

Coca-Cola Earns More on Operations

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Coca-Cola Co. said Thursday that third-quarter profit from operations rose 15 percent, fueled by accelerating worldwide soft-drink sales and continued gains in domestic beverage sales.

Coca-Cola said it expected per-share earnings for the year to grow by 19 or 20 percent, excluding nonrecurring items, slightly more than in previous estimates.

Smaller Rise in Travel Tax Proposed

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor proposed Thursday an increase of \$2.50 in the federal tax on air and sea travel, cutting in half a proposed increase that has proved controversial.

When the administration of President Bill Clinton said it would double the current \$5 tax on passenger travel, it met with stiff Republican opposition and a threat that the new tax could cost it some crucial support in Congress for the North American Free Trade Agreement. The tax increase was designed to make up for tariff revenue lost under the proposed trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

Sears Surges Back to Show Profit

CHICAGO (AP) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. on Thursday reported earnings of \$388.4 million for the third quarter, as the company's retailing business continued to strengthen.

The earnings amounted to 95 cents a share and reversed a loss of \$853.3 million, or \$2.30 a share, a year earlier that was largely related to insurance claims from Hurricane Andrew, which devastated parts of southern Florida.

The profit also included an \$81 million income tax refund that the company said was due to changes in federal law and a \$65.5 million charge from early retirement of debt. Sales rose 8.6 percent to \$12.7 billion from \$11.7 billion, excluding businesses that Sears is selling off such as its domestic catalog operation.

Oil Companies' Results Are Mixed

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Mobil Corp. said Thursday that third-quarter profit from operations rose 40 percent on strong refinery margins, higher international oil output and increased sales.

Profit from operations, which excludes special gains or charges, was \$613 million, or \$1.50 a share, compared with \$438 million, or \$1.06 a share, a year earlier.

Separately, another oil major, Amoco Corp., said its third-quarter earnings were little changed from 1992 levels, as weak crude-oil prices offset the effect of improved refining margins.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Table of U.S. stock market closing prices.

Making Their Pitch in Budapest

Ad Industry in Hungary Is Model for Eastern Europe

By Henry Copeland
Special to the Herald Tribune
BUDAPEST — When Peter Urban graduated from Budapest's foreign-trade university seven years ago, Hungary was still Communist, and two agencies produced 90 percent of all advertisements. Today, there are more than 300 ad agencies in Hungary, and the 30-year-old Mr. Urban is running the second largest, Young & Rubicam, a worldwide industry leader.

Hungary is, in Mr. Urban's words, "an adman's dream." Six of the country's 13 leading firms doubled billings from 1991 to 1992, an Advertising Age magazine survey shows. Young copy writers are much in demand and can earn 10 times the average monthly wage. But these numbers only hint at the dynamism of Hungary's advertising industry. And because Hungary had the most market-oriented economy among the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, its consumers are the region's most sophisticated. Changes here foreshadow trends across the region, ad executives say.

ing. So from this, the Western style, is a relief from saturated markets at home. Three hundred companies launched products in Hungary in the first half of 1993, according to Peter Kaposi, 24, media planner at Zenith Media Worldwide. This latest influx of Western brands — Friskies dog food, Amstel beer — has caused ad space to double in price, he said.

And for Western companies, Hungary is a relief from saturated markets at home. Three hundred companies launched products in Hungary in the first half of 1993, according to Peter Kaposi, 24, media planner at Zenith Media Worldwide. This latest influx of Western brands — Friskies dog food, Amstel beer — has caused ad space to double in price, he said.

Still, the Hungarian shopper's attention comes cheaply, with ad space costing just 10 percent of that in Western Europe, Mr. Kaposi said. Though the average monthly income in this country of 10.3 million people is still less than \$250, companies are betting on future prosperity.

After 1989, the first ads touting Western goods were also imports — dubbed TV spots or awkward print translations. Little else was required. As Mr. Komlosi notes, "The Western image sold itself, because it must have been better than anything on a Hungarian market." Seeking to turn this cachet into cash, one cigarette company named its product "West."

But now advertising is entering a second, "Hungarian" stage. In part, the shift reflects a rising nationalist tide. "Now it seems that there is a strong antipathy against too much foreign influence, and so we try to use fewer foreign words in ads," said Csaba Foldvari, 35, the creative director at Lintas Hungary, which ranked sixth in billings last year.

This summer, the Christian Democratic Party launched a campaign to remind buyers that "local products mean local jobs." The ads also reflect the growing influence of young Hungarians who apprenticed at Western firms and who are now pushing their own ideas about what appeals to their countrymen.

Virgin Atlantic Files \$325 Million Suit Against BA in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Virgin Atlantic Airways said Thursday it had filed an antitrust action against British Airways in federal district court in New York.

Virgin, which is asking for \$325 million in damages, charged in the suit that British Air had distorted competition on several North Atlantic routes by engaging in "a variety of unfair and illegal activities."

A British Airways spokesman said the company had not seen the filing and therefore would not comment.

Virgin also said it was seeking an injunction from the court to prevent British Airways from continuing "acts and practices which distort competition and have been designed to damage and discredit Virgin."

Virgin also said it was seeking an injunction from the court to prevent British Airways from continuing "acts and practices which distort competition and have been designed to damage and discredit Virgin."

Virgin, in the latest chapter in a long dispute with the larger carrier, said in a statement that British Airways was trying to monopolize the trans-Atlantic market. It said the carrier was using its strong position on London's Heathrow, the world's busiest international airport, to distort the competitive picture on the North Atlantic.

Investor's Europe

Country	Index	Change
London	FTSE 100 Index	2,634.50
Paris	CAC 40	2,042.55
Frankfurt	DAX	782.20
Amsterdam	AEX	1,516.21
Stockholm	OMX	1,298.00
Copenhagen	OMXC20	452.98
Oslo	OSEX	902.00

Very briefly:

- British company failures rose 7.4 percent in the third quarter, with 722 companies going bankrupt against 672 in the previous quarter. It was the first quarterly increase in a year.
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a key investor in telecommunications across the former Eastern bloc, plans to take an equity stake in Mater, the state-owned Hungarian phone company.
- L'Oréal SA reported that pretax profit rose 10.5 percent in the first half, to 2.45 billion francs (\$420 million).
- French consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in September, after being stable in August and rising 0.1 percent in July.
- Groupe des Assurances Nationales SA, the third-largest state-owned insurer in France, said attributable net profit had fallen to 372 million francs (\$64 million) in the first half from 487 million francs a year earlier.
- Crédit Lyonnais has been chosen to advise the French government on the privatization of the state-controlled oil company Elf Aquitaine.
- Chrysler Corp. has contracted with Steyr-Daimler-Puch Fahrzeugtechnik to build its Jeep Grand Cherokee vehicles in Austria, starting in 1994.
- KLM NV and Northwest Airlines will merge their Dutch cargo operations next month, under KLM Cargo.

AUTOS Focus on Southeast Asia

Continued from Page 11
Richard Gaul, a spokesman for the company.

Volkswagen, which began producing cars in joint venture in Shanghai in 1985, will produce 100,000 units this year and hopes to boost capacity to 220,000 units by the end of 1994, Mr. Posth said. The company also assembles a total of some 30,000 units in Changchun, in Northeast China, and in Taipei.

Mr. Posth said Beijing's forecast — which anticipates sales of 2.5 to 3 million units by 2000, of which 1.2 million would be passenger cars — was too pessimistic. Instead, the passenger car market alone is likely to soar to a level between 2.5 and 3 million units. By then, VW hopes to be manufacturing nearly 700,000 cars in China.

"The Chinese government is reluctant to come out with higher figures," he said, noting that doing so would raise questions as to how Beijing would provide the energy, roads and other requirements.

Aer Lingus Nosedives to Worst Year on Record

By Our Staff
DUBLIN — The Irish flag carrier Aer Lingus, battling to cut costs, fight off rivals and secure a government cash lifeline, said Thursday that its losses increased 60-fold in the financial year ended March 31, its worst ever.

The period since my last report was the most traumatic in the 57-year history of Aer Lingus, Chairman Bernice Cahill said in the group's annual report.

Aer Lingus crashed to a pretax loss for the year of 190.7 million punts (\$270.9 million), after posting a loss of 3.1 million punts the year before. Five years ago, the airline had recorded a pretax profit of 40.9 million punts.

To compound the airline's woes, industry sources said Thursday that Virgin Atlantic Airways was set to launch a London-Dublin franchised service next month. The airline, which is creeping under

debt of nearly 540 million punts, is locked in a dispute with Irish unions over radical cost cuts it must implement to qualify for a government cash injection of 175 million punts.

But even that emergency aid is up in the air. European Community officials in Brussels are investigating the subsidy on competition grounds. Aer Lingus competes with the privately owned line Ryanair and with British Midland, a unit of

Scandinavian Airlines System, on its main London-Dublin route.

Mr. Cahill attributed the airline's dire performance to the impact of worldwide recession, a high cost base and the declining average yield per passenger.

News Corp. Backs Down Over BBC's Plan for Arabic TV

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — News Corp., owned by Rupert Murdoch, has backed down in its attempts to prevent the BBC from setting up an Arabic-language television service.

STAR TV, which was recently acquired by News Corp., distributes the BBC's 24-hour English-language news and information channel in Asia. STAR TV said the

terms of its contract with the BBC prevent the BBC from setting up the Arabic service.

The BBC was about to apply for an injunction against STAR TV's move to cancel their contract if the BBC went ahead with its plans for a 24-hour Arab news service beginning next year, said Philip Johnstone, a spokesman for the BBC.

"Today they backed down and gave us the undertaking we wanted," he said. "They gave in without going to court."

A spokesman for News Corp., who asked not to be identified, said the case had been adjourned until January to allow those involved to better prepare their cases. He declined to comment further.

STAR TV broadcasts five television channels, including the BBC, to about 11 million households in Asia. BBC World Service Television's proposed Arab-language broadcasts would use the facilities of the existing BBC World Service Radio's Arabic service.

It would be set up as a program supply and distribution arrangement with a major commercial group.

Scotch Maker Gets U.S. Bid

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — After several years of opposition, Scotland's largest independent whisky producer appears about to accept a bid by the American-owned company Whyte & Mackay Group PLC.

Whyte & Mackay bought a 13.5 percent stake in Invergordon Distillers Group PLC on Wednesday, taking its total holding above the 50 percent necessary to trigger an unconditional offer for the rest of the shares.

Whyte & Mackay said Thursday that it would buy all the shares outstanding for 300 pence (\$4.47) each, valuing Invergordon at about £382.4 million.

The takeover, which seems only a formality with Whyte & Mackay now owning 54.7 percent, would form the third-largest Scotch distiller and would mean there was no longer any large distillers of Scotch whisky controlled by Scottish companies.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1.28	1.28				1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	
1.38	1.38				1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	
1.48	1.48				1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	
1.58	1.58				1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	
1.68	1.68				1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	
1.78	1.78				1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	
1.88	1.88				1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	
1.98	1.98				1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	
2.08	2.08				2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	
2.18	2.18				2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	
2.28	2.28				2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	
2.38	2.38				2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	
2.48	2.48				2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	
2.58	2.58				2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	
2.68	2.68				2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	
2.78	2.78				2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	
2.88	2.88				2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	
2.98	2.98				2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	
3.08	3.08				3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	
3.18	3.18				3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	
3.28	3.28				3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	
3.38	3.38				3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	
3.48	3.48				3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	
3.58	3.58				3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	
3.68	3.68				3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	
3.78	3.78				3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	
3.88	3.88				3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	
3.98	3.98				3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	
4.08	4.08				4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	
4.18	4.18				4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	
4.28	4.28				4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	
4.38	4.38				4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	
4.48	4.48				4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48	
4.58	4.58				4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	
4.68	4.68				4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	
4.78	4.78				4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	
4.88	4.88				4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	
4.98	4.98				4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	
5.08	5.08				5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	
5.18	5.18				5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	
5.28	5.28				5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	
5.38	5.38				5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	
5.48	5.48				5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	
5.58	5.58				5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	
5.68	5.68				5.68	5.68	5.68	5.68	
5.78	5.78				5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	
5.88	5.88				5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	
5.98	5.98				5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	
6.08	6.08				6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	
6.18	6.18				6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	
6.28	6.28				6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	
6.38	6.38				6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	
6.48	6.48				6.48	6.48	6.48	6.48	
6.58	6.58				6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	
6.68	6.68				6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	
6.78	6.78				6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78	
6.88	6.88				6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	
6.98	6.98				6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	
7.08	7.08				7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08	
7.18	7.18				7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	
7.28	7.28				7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	
7.38	7.38				7.38	7.38	7.38	7.38	
7.48	7.48				7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	
7.58	7.58				7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	
7.68	7.68				7.68	7.68	7.68	7.68	
7.78	7.78				7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	
7.88	7.88				7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	
7.98	7.98				7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	
8.08	8.08				8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	
8.18	8.18				8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18	
8.28	8.28				8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	
8.38	8.38				8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	
8.48	8.48				8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	
8.58	8.58				8.58	8.58	8.58	8.58	
8.68	8.68				8.68	8.68	8.68	8.68	
8.78	8.78				8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	
8.88	8.88				8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	
8.98	8.98				8.98	8.98	8.98	8.98	
9.08	9.08				9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	
9.18	9.18				9.18	9.18	9.18	9.18	
9.28	9.28				9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28	
9.38	9.38				9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38	
9.48	9.48				9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	
9.58	9.58				9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	
9.68	9.68				9.68	9.68	9.68	9.68	
9.78	9.78				9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	
9.88	9.88				9.88	9.88	9.88	9.88	
9.98	9.98				9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	
10.08	10.08				10.08	10.08	10.08	10.08	
10.18	10.18				10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	
10.28	10.28				10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	
10.38	10.38				10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	
10.48	10.48				10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	
10.58	10.58				10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	
10.68	10.68				10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	
10.78	10.78				10.78	10.78	10.78	10.78	
10.88	10.88				10.88	10.88	10.88	10.88	
10.98	10.98				10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	
11.08	11.08				11.08	11.08	11.08	11.08	
11.18	11.18				11.18	11.18	11.18	11.18	
11.28	11.28				11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	
11.38	11.38				11.38	11.38	11.38	11.38	
11.48	11.48				11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	
11.58	11.58				11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	
11.68	11.68				11.68	11.68	11.68	11.68	
11.78	11.78								

Direct in China

Thai Surge Raises Warning Flags

Some Say Rise, Led by Bank Stocks, May Be Ending

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — After a period of eclipse, Thailand's economic star is rising again, and investors have responded by pushing the stock market to record highs.

But some analysts warn that the strong profit performance shown by banks in 1993 is unlikely to continue, and this may limit the scope for growth in the overall market.

"We think that the earnings momentum of Thai commercial banks has peaked," said Jake van der Kamp, regional research director at HG Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong. "They face a slowdown which could bring their earnings growth back to single digits."

Banks account for around 37 percent of the value of shares listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and finance companies represent a further 11 percent.

"If both turn sluggish, then no matter how attractive the rest of the market, an Asian portfolio is probably best underweight" for Thailand, Mr. Kamp added.

But many investors evidently still see strong growth potential in the Thai market. In the first half of October, the SET index rose

more than 17 percent and the top 20 stocks in terms of market capitalization advanced by 30 percent, as average of nearly 30 percent, says foreign and local institutional buyers used cash released by falling interest rates to snap up blue-chip issues.

In the past few days, the market has fallen back on profit-taking. It dropped 4.56 points Thursday to close at 1,153.32.

But with the outlook for the Thai economy improving, "any correction will be used by cash-rich domestic and foreign institutions to add to their weightings" of Thai stocks, an analyst in the Thailand representative office of Peregrine Brokerage Ltd. said.

After almost two years of consolidation, Thailand "could again emerge as one of Asia's fastest-growing economies in 1994," said John Chowdhury, chief economist for the Asia-Pacific region in the Singapore office of Merrill Lynch & Co. said. "In particular, domestic demand is likely to be buoyant and should be supported by further cuts in interest rates and easier availability of consumer credit."

Jardine Fleming Thanakon Securities Ltd. predicts that earnings of Thai listed companies will rise by 21 percent in 1994, compared with 9 percent in 1993. It also forecasts that the SET index will reach 1,300 by December.

Andrew Houston, Jardine's banking and finance analyst, said banks, which are expected to have average earnings growth of 43 percent, are the only strong sector this year.

"However, the outlook for 1994 is for more even profit growth across all sectors of the

market rather than being lopsided toward the banks," he added.

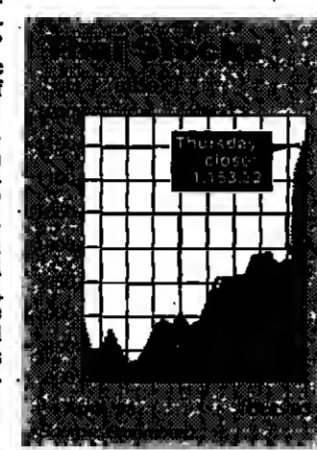
Peregrine is telling clients to focus on blue-chip companies because they are expected to move in premium ratings as institutional involvement in the Thai market increases.

It singles out a number of companies with major interests in the construction sector. The companies — including Bangkok Land, Siam City Cement, Siam Cement, Thai Wire Product, Tipco Asphalt and Sino-Thai Engineering & Construction — are likely to benefit from projects aimed at easing traffic congestion in Bangkok, according to Peregrine's latest weekly report on the market.

Mr. Chowdhury of Merrill Lynch predicts that the Thai economy will grow by as much as 8.5 percent in 1994, after adjusting for inflation of 3 percent in 3.5 percent.

Growth this year is expected to be 7.5 percent to 8.0 percent, up from 7.4 percent in 1992.

With inflation likely to remain low, Mr. Chowdhury said, banks should have room to cut minimum lending rates by several percentage points over the next 18 months from their current level of around 11.25 percent.



A Third Party For Hong Kong Newspaper Fray

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Is there room for three English-language daily newspapers in a Hong Kong soon to become part of China?

Journalists and advertisers hope there is, though many advertisers seem skeptical. But two established owners who are facing a deep-pocketed newcomer and potential political problems as 1997 approaches pray there is not.

"It's a pretty bold move in a dormant market," Jim Murrett, group general manager of the Hong Kong Standard newspaper unit of Star, said of the plan by Oriental Press Group Ltd. to start an English-language newspaper.

"They'll need to find 100 staff and spend a minimum of 50 million Hong Kong dollars (\$6.5 million) to promote it. It's an extraordinary decision."

Home to a free press and a crowded and fast daily newspaper market, Hong Kong also boasts one of the world's most profitable publishers for its size: SCMP (Holdings) Ltd., which publishes the South China Morning Post, and which made \$63 million last year, a 47 percent profit margin.

Long the bane of low-paid employees and the envy of rivals such as the Standard, those few margins are considered vulnerable since Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. decided to sell a controlling 34.9 percent stake in the Morning Post for \$350 million to Robert Kuok, a Malaysian businessman with strong connections to Beijing.

Open hostilities began Sunday, when the publisher of Hong Kong's largest-circulation newspaper, the Oriental Daily News, recruited a handful of senior editorial employees from the English-language market leader, the Morning Post.

About another half-dozen went over Thursday, and more are said to be considering offers.

Oriental, led by Chairman Ma Ching-kwan — whose father, Ma Sik-chun, fled to Taiwan in 1978 after being accused of drug smuggling — said it intended to publish an up-market broadsheet newspaper by February 1994 after buying up Hong Kong's best local journalists and importing some specialists to round out its staff.

Mr. Ma is clearly targeting the Morning Post's readership with a newspaper that its editor, Steven Vines, said would take a "rigorous" independent-minded editorial stance and that promises to emphasize business reporting.

Although News Corp. retains a 15.1 percent stake in the Morning Post, its yielding of control has prompted fears that its new majority owner will bend editorial policy to Beijing's will.

The Morning Post is one of only two newspapers that have consistently supported Britain's plans to introduce more democracy in the colony before its return to Chinese rule in 1997. Beijing and much of Hong Kong's business community bitterly oppose the plans.

Until Oriental entered the fray, many here agreed that self-censorship posed a threat to media freedom, figuring that no newspaper proprietor could afford to displease Beijing, for commercial if not political reasons.

Mr. Murdoch himself recently confirmed that he had reduced his stake in the Morning Post because he feared that owning a newspaper closely identified with Hong Kong's departing British establishment could hamper his STAR-TV satellite broadcasting network's expansion in China.

At News Corp.'s annual meeting in Adelaide Oct. 12, Mr. Murdoch said, "We certainly don't want STAR to be shut down because of the opinions of some of our editors."

While the Ma family is said to have strong connections in Taiwan and a pro-Western leaning, the impetus for its move into the English-language media comes from classified advertising, now dominated by the Morning Post, not from politics.

"There is a lot of frustration among the advertising community with the Morning Post," Mark Ingal, executive media director for Asia and the Pacific for Borell Ltd., said. "They're irreflexible, and they've really taken advantage of their position in the market."

"We're looking forward to the new paper as an agency. It will be a market equalizer," he said.

Analysts said the new paper also had received tentative support from the Hong Kong government in the form of an informal commitment to place some or all of its legal notices and advertising with it. A senior government official declined to rule out the possibility.

Still, many advertisers doubt there is room for three dailies. But Oriental, which made \$54 million last year and is sitting on an estimated \$90 million in reserves, has considerable respect in the marketplace. Editorially, its arrival seems to threaten most of all the Standard, which says it will offer higher salaries to keep journalists.

"Whenever Oriental does something, they do it well," said Sue Johns, media director at J. Walter Thompson in Hong Kong, referring to a series of launches of new publications by the profitable group. "This could mean the death of the Standard."

That would leave the Morning Post alone against the newcomer. And as one senior Morning Post staffer said, "If people think Mr. Kuok paid all this money and intends to surrender market share without a fight, they're fools."

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close % Change	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1,153.32	1,157.88	-0.39
Singapore	Straits Times	2,104.29	2,095.84	+0.40
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,060.40	2,051.70	+0.42
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,178.40	20,173.40	+0.03
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	637.08	622.95	+1.53
Bangkok	SET	1,153.32	1,157.88	-0.39
Seoul	Composite Stock	741.10	738.63	+0.33
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,967.10	3,958.32	+0.22
Manila	Composite	2,247.45	2,205.78	+1.89
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	483.09	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,687.41	2,660.25	+1.32
Bombay	National Index	1,219.20	1,316.70	-7.40

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
Comcast Computer	1,400	1,400	1.40
SmithKline Beecham	1,400	1,400	1.40
Carroll's Financial	1,400	1,400	1.40
Thomson-CSF	1,400	1,400	1.40
UAP	1,400	1,400	1.40
Arvin Industries	1,400	1,400	1.40
Booster Int'l	1,400	1,400	1.40
Finet Financial Co	1,400	1,400	1.40
Clorox	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
FMC	1,400	1,400	1.40
Lilly (Eli) & Co.	1,400	1,400	1.40
Mead	1,400	1,400	1.40
Harris	1,400	1,400	1.40
Hershey Foods	1,400	1,400	1.40
Ostap Equipment	1,400	1,400	1.40
Eaton	1,400	1,400	1.40
Johnson & Johnson	1,400	1,400	1.40
Phelps Dodge	1,400	1,400	1.40
Polaroid	1,400	1,400	1.40
Kroger	1,400	1,400	1.40
Public Service Ent.	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
Upjohn	1,400	1,400	1.40
Scott Paper	1,400	1,400	1.40
Stanley Works	1,400	1,400	1.40
Tenneco	1,400	1,400	1.40
Warner-Lambert	1,400	1,400	1.40
Times Mirror	1,400	1,400	1.40
TRW	1,400	1,400	1.40
Waltco	1,400	1,400	1.40
Witco	1,400	1,400	1.40
Union Pacific	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US Air Group	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40
US West	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40
AMER	1,400	1,400	1.40

Very briefly:

- Jardine International Motor Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong has signed a conditional agreement to manage the exclusive regional distributor for Mercedes-Benz passenger cars in southern China.
- Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. of Hong Kong confirmed that it is in talks with the cable operator VENTURE Corp. and other companies on possible telecommunications ventures in Britain.
- Kao Corp., the leading Japanese household-products maker, reported that pretax earnings increased 8 percent in the six months in September, to 23 billion yen (\$215 million).
- British Aerospace said it was holding exploratory talks about forming a joint venture to build regional jet and turboprop commuter aircraft in Indonesia.
- Peter Sutherland, the chief of GATT, met with the head of Zenchi, Japan's most powerful farmers' union, on the subject of Japan's closed rice market.
- China has proposed that it and South Korea jointly develop and launch a regional communications satellite.
- Taiwan will privatize 18 military-run companies before the end of 1996 as part of economic liberalization efforts, officials said.
- TelecomAsia Public Co. of Thailand has received permission from the Stock Exchange to make a 223 million share public offering, which would make it the largest public company on the exchange.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall - London EC2M 3JG
Tel: 071-382 9745 Fax: 071-382 9487

FOREIGN EXCHANGE & GOLD

24 Hour London Dealing Desk
Competitive Rates & Daily Fax Sheet
Call for further information & brochure

Market Myths and Duff Forecasts for 1993

For further details on how to place your listing contact:
PATRICK FALCONER in London
Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02
Fax: (44) 71 240 2254

International Herald Tribune

SPORTS

Barkley: Toiling for NBA's Future

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Why is Charles Barkley playing here?
"This is a big thing for the NBA," Barkley said. "I think obviously I'm the feature player here, so I've got to play here."

Why does he have to? When Michael Jackson falls under investigation, his concerts are canceled all over the world. As far as most of their non-American fans are concerned, Barkley and Michael Jackson are of the same mystique. Then there is Michael Jordan's retirement at 30, revealing little about himself but much more about America's misunderstanding of someone like him, to imagine that he would naturally want to keep playing until he simply couldn't any longer.

In the last two weeks, Barkley has collapsed under his own weight. It is the arthritis overtaking a pianist's fingers, this problem with his back. He will be in pain for as long as he continues to play, at the risk of diminishing returns. He is promising not to "torture myself for other people's gratification." At the same time, the expectation bred into our understanding is that he will continue until he proves he cannot.

Here on Thursday night, in the first round of the McDonald's Open, an Italian club destroyed All-Star Franca of Brazil, 129-88, for the potential right to play against Barkley. Buckler Bologna of Italy still must win Friday against European champion Limoges and earn a final against the Phoenix Suns and their most famous star. These clubs would not be here otherwise — nor would host Bayer Leverkusen and Real Madrid, who were meeting for the post to oppose Phoenix in the second round Friday. And so: What if Barkley — as someone in his position might — had decided not to play? "Larry used to be a walking time bomb," says Danny Ainge, the Phoenix guard who used

to play in Boston with Larry Bird. "There are similarities. Now Charles is a walking time bomb, too. It's not anything life-threatening, so we can handle that. But still, we're wondering if he's going to make it through the year. There are a lot of expectations for our team, and they're all riding on Charles' health."

The National Basketball Association has grown to convert a pair of the Suns' meaningless exhibition dates into this somewhat dubious world championship for club teams because Bird was the type of player to play through every kind of pain. We go on and on talking about him and Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan as if they were better than human.

But Barkley is a product of their school, the last surviving scholar from what might be known as basketball's golden age. He plays hard every game, seeking a championship, because that's the way he was taught to do it. He wanted to make it in the world of Magic and Larry. His teammates include Ainge, who won championships with Bird, and A.C. Green, who won in Los Angeles alongside Johnson. The Suns are here because Barkley grew up to become a star in every sense.

The rookies and Larry Johnsons and Derrick Colemans who are cashing in on their elders' brilliance will have to make their own choices. They will have seen how the spotlight upon the NBA's select few accumulates until it has the intensity of a laser. The demands of consistent superior performance beat down until something has to give. For Bird, and now Barkley, it's the back; for Jordan the desire.

"I should think it would be better to be here where the games mean something," Barkley says. "Regular exhibition games really don't mean anything in the NBA."

The games he plays this weekend probably

will reward the next generation of NBA stars more than Barkley. The reason Barkley can't watch the World Series on German TV is because major league baseball players, in continuing the battle with their owners, have refused offers to promote the game in Europe. Their game is a concanony here.

The cooperation of NBA players in promoting basketball is nothing to take for granted. Most of Barkley's opponents in this tournament look like all those extras who leap out from behind buildings and get shot by Schwarzenegger or Rambo or somebody. But from their perspective, they're just happy to be in the movies. A competitive game against Phoenix would be one of the biggest nights of their lives, earning them more respect in their home countries.

Barkley is sure that others will soon replace him — "There are always going to be great basketball players" — and while Ainge agrees, he wonders whether the new system can tutor them properly. Today's rookies are signing lifetime contracts worth more than the price of an NBA franchise just a few years ago. What will inspire them, if potential is enough to win the reward? Perhaps only their age companies, dependent entirely on public relations, might control them.

"It is a risk," Ainge says. "You've got to be sure you're getting the right person to represent you. A lot of things could go wrong. There's a lot of money at risk and a lot of public relations at risk. It seems now like they're going after rookies, because they want something new. The whole league is at risk. I really hope it all turns out great, but it sets a precedent. Next year the rookies are all going to be expecting the same money these rookies are getting this year. Someday it's got to end somewhere."



Kazuyoshi Miura, scoring one of his two goals, got Japan past North Korea, 3-0.

Iran vs. Iraq: Maybe Not War, But Not Peace

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

DOHA, Qatar — For eight years, they waged the longest conventional war of this century. For the last two weeks, they have shared the same pool table and dining room.

But don't think, for a minute, that the Iran-Iraq rivalry has lost its edge. The two former belligerents will play a soccer match Friday in this final round of Asian World Cup qualifying. It will be their first official international match in 17 years, and though players, coaches and administrators have done their utmost to keep the belligerence and brimstone to a minimum in Doha, there is little doubt this match still holds special meaning for them and their bordering nations, who remain political and military rivals of the first order.

The fact that each team needs a victory for a reasonable chance of qualifying only adds hot sauce to an event that needs no seasoning.

"You must remember," said midfielder Hamid Derakhshan, Iran's captain. "Face to face, we are friendly now and say hello, but inside, we can never forget what happened between us."

Iran and Iraq last played an official match in 1976, but did play one friendly after the war. It took place in Kuwait, as part of a tournament optimistically dubbed "The Peace Cup." It ended in a scoreless draw.

Iran's coach, Ali Parvin, a former world-class midfielder, was captain of the only Iranian team to ever qualify for the World Cup finals, in 1978. It finished last in its four-team pool in Argentina. Seven months later, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi fled Iran, opening the door for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's return from exile and the Iranian Revolution's sweeping brand of Islamic fundamentalism.

In the ensuing years, soccer has suffered in both countries. Money was needed elsewhere; facilities were damaged or left into disrepair; young men lost their lives in droves. But the sport is slowly recovering, and the Iranian government invested the equivalent of \$1 million in the national team's preparation for this tournament.

That reflects, in part, an understanding of soccer's importance in Iranian society, with capacity crowds of more than 100,000 packing Azadi Stadium in Tehran for even friendlies. "Soccer has become an outlet for people to vent their frustrations," said Mehrdad Masoudi, who left Iran for Canada in 1986 and is now communications coordinator for the Canadian Soccer Association. "It is the only real source of entertainment left, and the only place where people can express themselves freely without Revolutionary Guards coming after them."

It also remains a bonding force in the Iranian diaspora. Parvin said his team has received hundreds goodwill messages this week from expatriates, many in the United States.

"We got a bouquet of roses last week from some Iranians in Los Angeles," he said.

But the crowd should be small Friday night in Khalifa Stadium. The Qataris did not issue tourist visas to Iranian or Iraqi fans, so the real source of joy or despair will be played out in Baghdad and Tehran.

"The streets in Baghdad will be empty during the game," said Iraqi midfielder Sabah Khalaf, whose team has one point after two matches. The Iranians have two points. They also have two injured midfield starters in Hamid Reza Estili and Mehdi Abtahi. But if ever a match was made for playing through pain, this is it. "The war is over," Derakhshan said. "But this is not like playing Korea."

Kazuyoshi Miura scored twice Thursday as Japan beat North Korea, 3-0, to restore its hopes of advancing. The Associated Press reported.

The victory moved pre-tournament favorite Japan into second place in the six-team final round with three points, behind South Korea and ahead of Saudi Arabia on goal differential. Japan and North Korea (1-0-2) have two matches left: South Korea (1-1-0), Saudi Arabia (1-1-0), Iran (1-0-1) and Iraq (0-1-1) have three left. Only the top two teams will qualify.

Conner: The Whitbread's Sourdough

By Keith Wheatley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay — Dennis Conner was not a happy man. Sailing's most identifiable competitor stepped off his scudal racing yacht Winston with a sloop a day and a week. While his crew marveled in the Moby Dick, a dockside bar, DC headed for Montevideo's airport without even changing the sailing clothes he had come ashore in.

Other yachtsmen had found the 5,900-mile (9,500-kilometer) first leg of the Whitbread 'Round the World' race an exciting competition. Conner rasped: "Stimulating? It was boring. Lots of straight line sailing and every six hours you get a position report to tell you who's been the best meteorologist."

He had left Southampton, England, weighing 250 pounds (113 kilograms). He arrived in Uruguay looking gaunt and said, "I lost 10 kilos on the trip. Given the circumstances and the food it was easy." Crewmen from the Winston said that Captain Conner — their nickname — had barely eaten on the trip, consuming instead 13 paperback novels.

"The six-hourly report from the Race Results System is a huge step forward for ocean racing," said an enthusiastic Conner, referring to the package of data transmitted four times a day by satellite to all competing yachts. "It makes it a giant chess game on the water and one that never stops."

The reports use the Global Military System's satellites, the same used in the Gulf War against Iraq, to give each boat's position, heading and speed through the water. The technology can pinpoint a boat's position within about 15 meters.

"Andrew Cape, the navigator, and I would seize the reports out of the computer and then combine them with met office stuff to try to find the best course for the period until the next results schedule," said Dickson. "We treated the entire leg like a round-the-bouys race."

That is the kind of obsessive activity that fulfills Dickson, a driven competitor on the water. Among the adjectives that have been used to describe him are cold, brilliant, manic and obnoxious. Most top sailors

Conner, who has said he won't race the second leg: 'Stimulating? It was boring.'

affect a languid, hang-loose style. Not Dickson. "The thing about Dickson is that he is both very intelligent and very articulate, so his behavior tends to go beyond the norm," said another New Zealand yachtsman, Mike Spanhake, who helped Dickson run the Japanese challenge for the 1992 America's Cup.

On the eve of the Whitbread's start last month, Dickson introduced radical new sails, bending the technical race rules to their limits. His opponents cried foul, the race director took a unilateral decision and banned the sails.

Ten years earlier, Dickson, 21, had taken out a High Court injunction against the New Zealand sailing authority, alleging that the Olympic crew chosen over his had used "illegal sails."

If he will push any campaign to the limit, in this he resembles no one so much as Dennis Conner. Conner, now 53, was accused when he was Dickson's age of turning the gentleman's sport of America's Cup racing into a mechanized jostle decided by thousands of hours of boat tuning and practice. His loss of the America's Cup to Australia in 1983 first brought Dickson and Conner into contact.

Acknowledged by all as the best sailor the United States had ever produced, Conner went down to Perth with his Stars & Stripes campaign on a mission to bring the Cup back to his home town, San Diego.

Among the yachts ranged against him was Kiwi Magic, the first 12-meter ever built off fiberglass, and skippered by one Chris Dickson. The New Zealanders were on a roll. Conner accused the New Zealanders of using an illegal boat. Every press conference with Conner and Dickson on the same platform became a bare-knuckle verbal battle.

As Dickson said on the evening of his defeat, "Thirteen years' experience beat 13 months."

Conner, more recently, has largely concentrated on sailing the small Ericsson 22 three-man keelboats. He has won the world championship, but this class doesn't earn cash, it consumes it.

Winston and the Whitbread has put him and Dennis Conner Sports back in the money. There is no doubt that he has enjoyed putting the boat and the crew together. Brad Butterworth, his co-captain, is one of the most accomplished professional sailors around. R.J. Reynolds has spent millions of its tobacco money on the venture.

But now, both sponsor and crew want their hero out on the ocean, where he is clearly not happy. He has already said he will not sail on the next leg, to Western Australia.

"It's a damn hard way to make a living," Conner said as he headed for the airport.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					
Atlantic Division					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	4	0	5	12	15
Philadelphia	4	1	0	10	25
N.Y. Rangers	4	2	0	8	27
Florida	2	2	3	7	20
Tampa Bay	2	4	1	5	19
N.Y. Islanders	1	4	0	2	18
Washington	1	4	0	2	13

Western Conference

Central Division					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Toronto	7	0	0	14	35
St. Louis	4	1	0	8	23
Chicago	3	1	1	7	23
Winnipeg	3	1	1	7	21
Edmonton	2	2	0	4	24
San Jose	2	2	0	4	27
Calgary	1	4	0	2	17

Pacific Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Los Angeles	5	1	2	12	28
Colorado	5	1	1	11	34
Vancouver	4	2	1	9	28
San Jose	3	2	1	7	24
Phoenix	2	3	1	5	24
Edmonton	2	3	1	5	24
San Jose	1	3	1	3	9

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Quebec 3-2 Montreal
First Period: None. Second Period: Quebec, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Montreal, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: Quebec, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Montreal, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Dallas 2-1 St. Louis
First Period: Dallas, G. 1 (Haworth, Karpis); St. Louis, G. 1 (Gardner, Geminio).
Second Period: Dallas, G. 1 (Haworth, Karpis); St. Louis, G. 1 (Gardner, Geminio).
Third Period: Dallas, G. 1 (Haworth, Karpis); St. Louis, G. 1 (Gardner, Geminio).
New Jersey 4-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Second Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
Third Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (Riccio, Solich).
New Jersey 3-0 Philadelphia
First Period: New Jersey, G. 1 (Frasar, Geminio); Philadelphia, G. 1 (R

SPORTS

Blue Jays Mug Phillies, 15-14, in 'Nightmare on Elm Street'



The Blue Jays, and Todd Stottlemyre, were at a low point when the pitcher slid face-first into an out at third in the second inning.

It's Delightful, It's Delicious, It's Decrepit

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
PHILADELPHIA — Baseball started holding its little October tournament in 1903, so it took the game a while to get it right. But after a century of practice, the sport has finally produced its most deliciously delightful World Series game. Not its best game, mind you, nor its most dramatic, nor the one between the best teams. Nonetheless, this marathon of mirth and miracle was the most ridiculously foolish and fun-filled fantasy game the Series has seen.

Devon White finished the job with a two-run triple. The quiet, gentle White put his third hit of the night up the right-field gap, perfectly placed between the Phillies' ventricle and auricle.

You and, time after time, the game will expose you to ridicule. This evening, two entire pitching staffs fell apart. Everybody trying the mound to try to calm these guys except their mothers. Wild Thing was just dessert.

Vantage Point

In a 4-hour 14-minute game that had everything in triplicate, one long melodramatic scene in the eighth inning will be remembered longest. On the mound in the Phillies' red stripes is No. 99. Around him are tens of thousands of people with towels over their heads or hands over their faces, pecking between their fingers. Yes, Wild Thing finally went and did it this time. Mitch Williams really tore it good.

Yes, strange things happened in the mysterious, misty canyon of Veterans Stadium, where the most offensive World Series in more than a generation has turned into a riveting, comical saga with more knockdowns than a bad "Rocky" remake. The Series record for most runs in a game, 22, was broken — by a touchdown.

So Juan Guzman of the Blue Jays and Curt Schilling of the Phillies would have incredible pressure on them on Thursday night. If they get knocked out, who's left? We might not have to wait 90 more years for that 16-15 game.

Daly, Ballesteros Depart Matchplay Tournament

VIRGINIA WATER, England — A frustrated John Daly made his first appearance at the World Match Play Championship a brief one, losing Thursday by 5 and 4 to Steve Elkington on the opening day of the tournament.

within one foot of the flag on the fourth and sixth. Daly rallied at the par-5 17th when he reached the green in two with a 1-iron approach that set up a birdie putt, then won the first hole of the afternoon in a close 1-1.

The NFL Oilers Play Hard Ball

HOUSTON — David Williams won't get his game check. The dispute now: who will?

Baseball? This Was One Batty Game

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — It was like a slo-pitch softball game played by overweight men trying to recapture their youth in a Sunday beer league. Losers buy the suits. Winners put up the quarters for the dart game.

Toronto Needs 1 to Win Series as Pitching Turns Monstrous

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — The pitchers couldn't be blamed if they thought they were in Transylvania instead of Pennsylvania, so spooky and scary has the World Series become at Veterans Stadium.



But Devon White, right, getting a last-out hit from Joe Carter, capped a six-run eighth with his third straight hit, a two-run triple.

Only a Philadelphia victory in Game 5 Thursday night could force the Series back to Toronto for a sixth game Saturday.

Series Game 4

BLAINE JAYS	PHILLIES	AB	R	H	BB	SO	ERA
Toronto	Philadelphia	5	2	2	1	1	.333
White	White	5	2	2	1	1	.412
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Denton	Denton	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Molitor	Molitor	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Greene	Greene	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Stottlemyre	Stottlemyre	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Williams	Williams	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Dykstra	Dykstra	4	2	2	0	0	.500
White	White	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Ward	Ward	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Carter	Carter	4	2				

OBSERVER

Lincoln's Revival Address

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Not since Famed Psychic's Head Ex-

Afterward, however, realizing how awful it might have been, I was glad Lincoln hadn't said, "Do you have the capability, gentlemen, to orientate me with particular reference to my precise location at this point in time?"

Scientific advances like this one create trouble. Until now, when contemplating the end I have worried mostly about having some memorable last words ready for historians. I am still undecided whether to make these last words romantic with "Put out the light,"

Now with this Revival thing on the horizon last words won't be enough. There will also have to be memorable first words for speaking as you re-enter the living condition.

Maybe not, though. Maybe I am too optimistic here. Normally when you return from a great journey full of eagerness to talk about it, stay-at-home friends and relatives shut you off by talking about what happened to them while you were gone.

Come to think of it, I'll bet that once Revival becomes as common as Prozac a returning cadaver won't be able to work the stiffness out of his larynx before dozens of his

progeny are shouting about all the wonders he missed by going unrevived so long.

The more I think of these doctors reviving Lincoln, the less I like it. Reading the paper more closely, I have my doubts about their being doctors, even though the paper calls them "doctors." Doctors of what? It doesn't say.

There is a kind of doctor who fools around with this kind of medicine. Dr. Frankenstein was one. Vincent Price was another. So was John Carradine.

They all toiled in the interest of science, just as these "doctors" experimenting on Lincoln with Revival are said to be working for science. They even had a video camera to record the scene. For the medical journals, I suppose.

No wonder Lincoln was at a loss for beautiful language. When you've been dead 128 years, and the light bulb hadn't even been invented yet when you died, and you find yourself coming out of it and staring into a television camera.

That's carrying science a little far. Remember, Lincoln doesn't know we've been to the moon and got tired of it, yet here are these "doctors" welcoming him with a TV camera.

It looks suspiciously to me like a sinister plot by the drug industry to extort billions from an already overworked planet by threatening to create a new back-from-the-grave population explosion.

Now, about that famed psychic's exploded head.

Carlo Carlei, From Calabria to Hollywood

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Carlo Carlei is amused, amazed and maybe just a bit appalled that he is, at this very second, Hollywood's hottest director. After all, the 31-year-old Italian only recently arrived in town, has made only one full-length film (in Italian) and isn't even confident that the movie critics or the public will enjoy it.

His film, "Flight of the Innocent," opens Friday in New York, and around the United States after that. It was a major attraction at the film festivals in Telluride, Colorado, and Toronto.

The dark movie, about a boy's escape from his murderous inheritance, takes place in Calabria and Rome and deals with the plague of kidnapping, banditry and other violence that has ravaged southern Italy in recent years. It is released by MGM, and was made for less than \$2 million, astonishingly low by Hollywood standards.

Now, Mel Gibson, Denzel Washington and Richard Gere have told Carlei they would like to work with him. Producers, including Joel Silver, Joe Roth, Scott Rudin, Edward Pressman and Don Simpson and Jerry Bruckheimer, have been chasing him. And he has met the brass at Warner Brothers, MGM, 20th Century Fox, Columbia and Tri-Star.

Studio executives and producers say Carlei's appeal is his obvious skill and assurance behind the camera, and his intuitive commercial style.

There's a real sense of style and flair," said Robert Newman, one of the director's agents at the International Creative Management agency. Newman signed Carlei immediately after seeing "Flight of the Innocent" last year when it was shown to distributors in Milan.

He told a reasonably complex story through visual images," said Newman. "There was a sense that this could be a new Paul Verhoeven or Sergio Leone."



Carlei on the set of "Flight of the Innocent" with actors Francesca Neri and Jacques Perrin.

to make for several years. That story, "Fluke," based on a British best-seller by James Herbert, is told from the point of view of a dog who realizes that he is the reincarnation of a man. The film has not been cast yet, but MGM has committed to it for next year.

Carlei's own story sounds a bit like an Italian comedy. He grew up in the town of Lamezia Terme, the oldest of three sons whose father was a modestly successful soccer player. He began going to movies at the age of 6, showing up at the cinema early each afternoon and being dragged out by his parents at night.

"I wanted to see each movie three times," he recalled. "When I saw Stanley Kubrick's '2001,' I didn't understand it, but I kept thinking this movie is made by an extraterrestrial director."

"Maybe they will put me away when I say this, but I saw that movie at least a hundred times," he continued. "I saw William Friedkin's 'The Exorcist' at least 100 times. Kubrick's 'Clockwork Orange' and 'The Shining' and 'Barry Lyndon,' Steven Spielberg's 'Jaws,' all more than 100 times."

dred times, why can't I watch Kubrick?" His parents became desperate. "They went to the priest," Carlei said. "He said, 'If that's the road we want to follow, let him do it.'" In a whisper, Carlei added: "The priest was a Communist priest. He became my mentor. He passed away in 1983. An unusual man. He was the kind of priest who told the students it was all right to riot in 1968."

Carlei eventually moved to Rome, where he wrote and directed some short science-fiction films, including an homage to Kubrick, and found a job in a movie-distribution company. He urged the company to buy Adrian Lyne's erotic film "9½ Weeks" before it was released anywhere. The movie turned out to be a huge hit in Italy.

"They gave me money," Carlei said. "Instead of buying a car or an apartment, I decided to buy the rights to 'Fluke.'"

Italy and the killings of judges and police officers.

"What I always wanted to do was make movies far from the Italian reality," said Carlei, who speaks virtually fluent English. "But I knew my first movie would have to deal with a hot issue. The only way to get a movie made was to choose a problem I knew about intensely."

Carlei moved to Los Angeles, he said, partly because he couldn't imagine making movies anywhere else and partly because he was sickened by the killings last year of a prominent Sicilian judge, Giovanni Falcone, who was prosecuting organized-crime members, and Falcone's wife.

"The man was a hero to me and when he died from a car bomb, I said to myself: 'I can't live here now. I want to go away,'" he recalled.

In Hollywood, where dreams can sometimes turn into nightmares, Carlei has few illusions, he insists. "You're flavor of the month and then next month there'll be a new guy? So what?" he said with a smile. "I'm prepared for the worst."

"But it is important, above all, that I make movies that will keep happy the little boy in myself who is sitting alone in a theater watching a film."

PEOPLE

Royal Yard Sale Nets Nearly \$19 Million

Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis, who is raising money for inheritance taxes, has made 31 million Deutsche marks (\$18.9 million) in an auction of possessions that has been compared to a royal yard sale. The London auction house Sotheby's said the sale, which ran from Oct. 12 through Thursday, raised more than double the expectations and drew thousands of people to the Bavarian city of Regensburg.

Love may be steering the stars, but that doesn't seem to be helping. "Hair." The cast of the '60s musical, revived by director Michael Bogdanov at London's Old Vic, is getting a full dose of the recessionary '90s. The actors are taking a 30 percent pay cut to keep the money-losing show going a few more months. Producers said that the show, which opened in London in September, was losing about \$15,000 (\$22,000) a week.

Stephen King was invited to speak at a luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington on Halloween. But the author of suspense and horror novels opted for the more benign date of Oct. 19. King admitted that he does take some precautions against scary encounters. "I always pull the shower curtain back before I leave the house so that when I return I can determine immediately that the shower is unoccupied."

The Chery Chase Theatre in Los Angeles was stripped of its name just days after "The Chery Chase Show" was canceled by Fox Broadcasting Co. Chase's talk show had been televised from the Sunset Boulevard theater since it started on Sept. 7.

Marks and Spencer opened its Marble Arch branch 90 minutes early for Health Secretary Virginia Bottomley so that she could go shopping without being bothered by ordinary people. London newspapers reported, Bottomley had asked for the favor.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 5

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps for Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East, and Latin America, along with temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 21 and a list of New York Times crossword clues.

AT&T advertisement featuring the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

سكوا من الأصل